



Though to my Sisters long unknowne I lay
I am as rich, and greater farre then they
My barbarous rudenes doth at full expreſe
What Nature is, till wee haue Graces droſe
But where the gloomy ſhades of Death yet bee
The Sunshine of Gods lowe I hope to ſee

AMERICA

Painted to the Life.

THE TRUE HISTORY OF

The Spaniards Proceedings in the Conquests of the
INDIANS, and of their Civil Wars among them-
ſelves, from *Columbus* his first Discovery,
to these later Times.

AS ALSO,
Of the Original Undertakings of the Advancement of
Plantations into those parts:

With a perfect Relation of our English Discoveries, shewing
their Beginning, Progress and Continuance, from the Year
1628. to 1658. Declaring the Forms of their Govern-
ment, Policies, Religions, Maners, Customs, Military Disci-
pline, Wars with the *Indians*, the Commodities of their
Countries, a Description of their Towns and Havens,
the Increase of their Trading, with the Names of
their Governors and Magistrates.

More especially, an absolute *Narrative* of the North
parts of *America*, and of the Discoveries and
Plantations of our English in
Virginia, New-England, and Berbadoes.

Publifht by *FERDINANDO GORGES*, Esq;

A Work now at last expoſed for the publick good, to stir up the Heroick and
Active Spirit of these times, to benefit their Countrey, and Eerneize
their Names by ſuch Honorsble Attempts.

For the Readers clever understanding of the Countries, they are lively
described in a compleat and exquisite Map.

Ovid. *Anti ſacra famis quid non*

London. Printed for *Nath. Brook* at the Angel in Cornhill. 1659.

To
The JUDICIOUS READER.

should have attempted but an imperfect design, ingenious Reader, in publishing this relation of my Grand-Father Sir Ferdinando Gorges (which was left unfinish'd, in regard both the late wars put a great stop, and afterwards his own death, an utter end, to those Noble and generous undertakings, of which he had laid so fair and hopefull a foundation) had I not my selfe suppli'd this defect, by adding both out of the choicest Authors as Davity, Jean de laet, Anthony Herrera, Oviedo, Francis Ximenes, Champlain Sparbot and others, by selecting from them that which was most materiall in each of them, as also from the relations, and discourse of those that have been Governours and Planters in those parts, as Mr. Edward Godfrey, Mr. Robert Gorges and others, a more exact and compleat account of that Country then hath beene hitherto made publick, and particularly of the Province of Main, of which my Grand-Father was Lord and cheife Governour by a Patent from the late King, upon the description of which Province I have insist'd the more largely, as well for that it hath not beene particularly mention'd by others, as for the peculiar interest I my selfe have

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in it as legally descending to me by right of inheritance, nor do I doubt, though my just claim be unjustly opposed by those of the Massachusetts Bay, but when the matter comes to be decided by a legall hearing, it will be seriously pondred, with what indefatigable paines and vast charges, my Grand-Father undertook the promoting of this Plantation, notwithstanding the powerfull opposition he met with both from the Virginia Company, and from the French Embassadour who laid a powerfull claime to that Country in the behalf of the King his Master; so that both law and equity require, that the heir should possess that which his ancestors have acquired with so much industry and hazard no: cover the care, the vigilance, the losses the dangers of those that had the management of affaires since his death, have been such (as may appear by the writings here with publish't, of Mr. Edward Godfrey, who was one of the cheifest of them, and whose long travail, experience and integrity render him a person truely capable of such like imployments) that our aduersaries can take no advantag against us, through any default or miscarriage on our parts, but not to dwell any longer upon a matter which concernes my self only the consideracion of what great honour and advantage to this nation our forrain Colonies and Plantations have been, is a matter of too great concernment to be past by all the Colonies that have been settled these latter ages, with how much the more perill and difficulty they have been performed (as what great attempt hath not danger following the beales) then those ancients, so much the more glorious and advantagious they have been to the undertakers, at least to their Country in general, at the prosperity of which all generous spirits do aim. For if we look upon those ancient Colonies

of

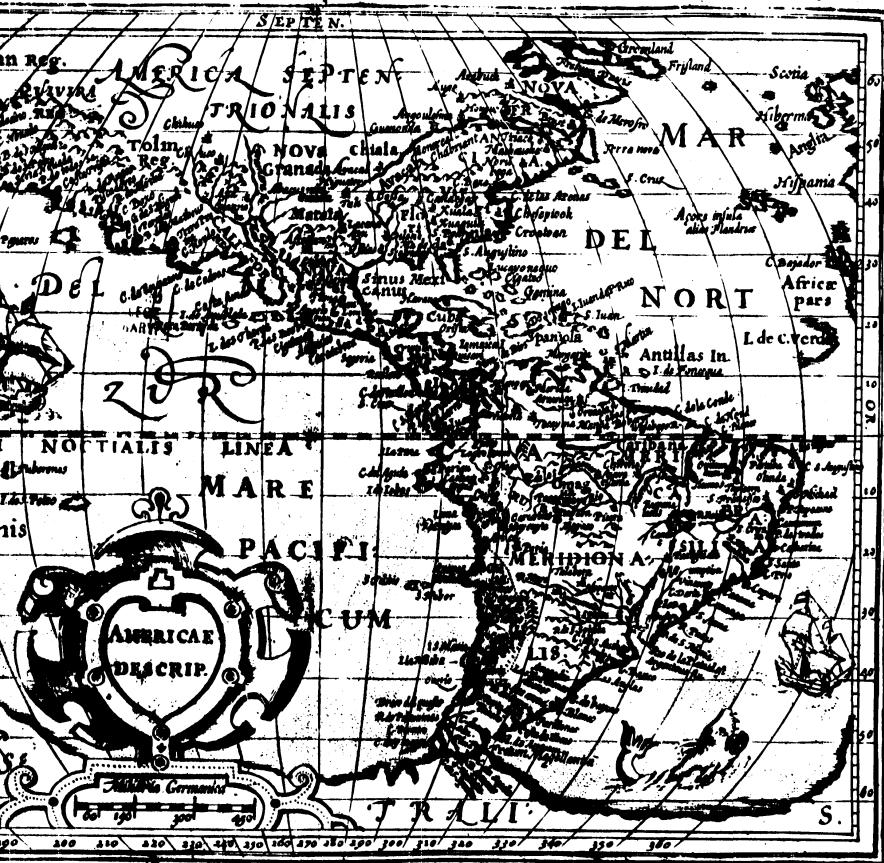
To the Judicious READER.

of Assyrians in the reign of Nimrod their first monarch, into Media, Scythia, Moscovia and other parts, and afterwards into Germany under Trebeta the Son in law of Ninus, from whence as some say the City Triers first took its denomination, or of the Lydians under Tyrrhenus the Son of Atys, and brother of Lydus into that part of Italy which from his name was afterwards call'd Tirrenia, or of the Paphlagonians and the Heneti (from whom the Venetians are said to deduce their original) into another part of Italy which lies upon the Adriatick-Sea, it is no hard matter to conjecture, that as their journies however to places remote were yet free from any great inconveniences, for they had no enemies that we can heare of to hinder their passage having the wide world before them, to pick and choose where they pleased, no wide tempestuous Seas to imbarke upon which if he who venters on never so little away, be said by Iuvenall to be only digitis, a morte remocis, quatuor aut septem, what hazard do they run that lanch forth into the wild vast ocean through unknown undiscovered, unfrequented waisies, and if at last they chance to discover land and set foot on shore are for the most part afflicted with diseases or famin through the extremity of the climat or scarcity of provision, or exposed to the cruelty of the Barbarous Savages, as their passage I say was free from those difficulties that attend our long voyages by Sea, so their designe was onely to disembogue their numerou[m] multitudos which before crowded and prest one another for want of room, into more spacious and convenient habitations, but those parts we possess in America as they were atcheived with much difficulty by the losse of many lives, so the purchace of them had nobler aims and conduced to a much greater and more univerſall profit, for

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in the discovering of them, we as it were restored a new portion of hab-
itable Earth to the world which before was given for lost, and a ne-
plus ultra fixed many hundreds of leagues on this side, we have also
had the opportunity by these discoveries of spreading the Christian
Religion, in the primitive purity thereof as it is by us professed at
this day, into those remote parts which before never heard of it, there-
by retrieving those poor soules to the power of God from that bondage
of Satar, and those clouds of darknesse wherein they were involv'd, as
also by improving traffick and commerce by importing from thence
commodities of a very great value, of the peculiar growth of those
Countries, had we onely intended, the deducing of Colonies into such
an Empire as half Europe and none except Adams to subsist of it
self without any other, as they may do, any forrain parts of the known
world, as how many vast portions of the Earth, and perhaps sufficient-
ly fertile are there remaining to this day uninhabited; nay if we
consider the vast extent of China, East Indie, Tary, the North
parts of Asia, called Terra Polaris incognita and how slenderly
these parts of the Earth are known, it may be questioned whither as
large discoveries may not be made by land as have been by sea, had
this I say been our utmost design, there are many Nations at this
day so Barbarous & so ill appointed at arms, that even the conquest of
them might have been performed with lesse expence of blood & trea-
sure then these have been discovered. I have the more largely insi-
sted upon the worthy actions of our ancestors, that all ingenuous per-
sons of this age may be spurr'd on by their example; either to im-
prove what they have so nobly begun, or to set on foot such enterprises
as may be of equall Glory and profit, nor should I be the least forward,
if once I perceive a unanimous consent in persons capable to under-
take handsome things, to manifest my zeale to any design, that design
that might tend to the Glory of God and Publick welfare.

Ferdinando. Gorges.



15.

A
DESCRIPTI
O N
O F
New-England.

Before I descend to the particular description of New-England, I have thought it expedient to premise somthing in general, concerning the whole continent of America, both for the observing of a more exact Order and Method, and for that after the other parts are laid open to view, the description of that one part will be the more delightfull and the easier to be conceived, and it will be the more plainly demonstrable how it lies situated in respect of the rest of the New World.

America is bounded on the East with the Atlantick Ocean called *Mar del Norte*; on the South, with the *Magellanic Islands* distinguish'd by an interflowing Bay; on the West, with the Pacific Sea, called also *Mar del Sur*, but the North part is yet scarcely known to the Europeans.

It is reputed to be in length between the streights of *Anian* and *Magellan*, 2400, German Miles in breadth between *Cabo de*

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de Fortuna near the Anian Straights and Cabo de Bretor in Nova Francia 1300. German Miles.

It is (as the other three parts of the World) divided into Islands and continent.

The Islands are either those which are situated in the Sea, commonly called Mar d' Nort, or those which are found in Mar d' Zur. The Chief Islands lying in Mar d' Nort are,

1. *Terra Nova* or N.w. *Found-Land*, lying over against the Gulfe of St. Laurence; it was first discovered by the English, and in the year 1583. Sir Humphrey Gilbert took possession of it for the King of England, and in the year, 1608. the English under the Command of John Glay of Brislow, built severall habitations upon it: it is a Mountainous and Woody Country of a healthfull Air and hath divers commodious Ports & Havens, it lies between the 46th. and 53^d. degree of the North Poles Altitude; beyond this, is a little Island called by the French, *Isle de Sable* or the *Sandy Island*, and another on the West of *Terra Nova*, called *Isle de Bretons* or the *Island of St. Laurence*, besides severall little scattered Islands in the Gulfe of St. Laurence, as *Menego*, and the three Islands of Birds, in which are found a kinde of Amphibious Animal, called by the French, *Walrus*, by the Russians, *Merfish*, somewhat like a *Sea-Calf*, but more monstrous.

2. The next considerable Island, which lyeth in the mouth of the River *Canada*, was first discovered by *Quartier*, and by him called the *Island of the Assumption*, by *John Alphonso*, the *Island of the Ascension*, by the Natives, *Natissocote*; it extends it selfe from the 48th. to the 50th. degree between the South-East and North-West; *Quartier* makes mention of a strange kinde of Fish, found in the River of *Canada*, like unto a *Sea-Hogg*, but having the head of a *Hare*, it is called by the Natives *Abotuys*.

3. The *Bermuda's* or *Summer Islands*, they are situated in 32. degrees and 25. minutes of Northern Latitude, some say they were so termed from a Spanish Ship called *Bermudas*, which was there cast away carrying *Black Hoggis* to the W. Indies, that swam ashore and there increased: But the first English Man that was ever in them, was one *Henry May*, who in the year 1591. comming from Spain was cast away upon

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the North-West of the *Bermudas*, they are remarkable for divers sorts of Plants unknown in other parts, as the *Prickle Pear*, the *Poison-Weed*, the *Red-Weed*, the *Purging Bean*, the *Coffiv.-Tree*, *Red-Pepper*, the *Sea-Feather*, also several strange Birds, as the *Egge-Bird*, the *Cabow*, the *Tropic-Bird*, the *Pimlico*, which presageth stormes: Mr. Richard More was the first that planted a Colonie there in the year 1612. which was afterwards supply'd by divers others.

4. *Hispaniola* which was anciently called by the Natives *Aiti* & *Quisqueia*, it was first discovered by *Columbus* in his first navigation in the year 1497. and lyeth between the 18th. and 20th. degree of the North Poles Altitude, the Chiefe Town is called *S. Domingo*, but it hath many other considerable Towns and Villages, and great number of Sea-ports, Capes and Bays, *Diego de Arana* was first left Gouvernour in this Island by *Columbus*, afterward *Nicholas de Obando*, who put to death in a most barbarous and cruell manner the *Cassique* or Gouvernour of the Province of *Xaragua*, with his Sister *Anacocana*, the animals peculiar to this Island are, 1. a little Beast called *Huia* not much unlike our *Conies*, 2. *Chemi*, almost of the same form, but a little bigger, 3. *Mobuy*, a Beast somewhat lesse than the *Huia*, 4. a Beast called *Coxi*; there is also a sort of Vermin called *Nigus* very hurtfull to Men, also a kinde of beetle called *Cucuyo*, whose eyes shinen so cleer by night, that a Man may see to write or read by them, among fish, that which is called *Manati* is there of most esteem, the figure of which is to be seen in *J. de Laet*, the Plants and fruit it produceth are, 1. *Auxuba* a fair large Tree, the fruit whereof is called *Pinnas*, resembling a *Malcotom*, of this Tree there are three sorts, *Jaima*, *Boniana*, *Jaiqua*, 2. *Quauconex*, 3. *Axi*, of which there are also several sorts, as *Carive*, *Huarabuac*, *Aciblanco*, *Acafran-Axi*, and *Axi coral*, 4. *Tuca*, the root of which serves in stead of Corn, 5. certain Trees called *Guaiabes*.

5. The Island of St. *Jean Porto Rico*, anciently call'd *Boriquen*, it was discover'd by *Columbus*, in the year, 1493. It lies between the 18th and 19th degree of the North Poles elevation, the trees peculiar to this Island are, 1 *Tahernaculo*, or *Taborucu*, 2 *Maga*, 3 that which is call'd the *Holy tree*, 4 the tree called *Higillo Pintado*, 5 a tree called by the natives *Guia*,

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Guao, by the Mexicans Theletian, & Macanillo boing hiru u' to men and beaults, there is also a Poisounous herb called Quibei. This Island was first inhabited by the Spaniards in the year 1510, under the command of *Jean Ponce de Leon*, afterwards *Baldwin Henry Burgomaster of Edam* and Generall to the East-India Company of the United Provinces attempted to take it but was beaten back.

6 Cuba about 10 leagues distant from the continent of America, it was first conquered by *Diego Velasquo* by the meanes of *Gassique Hatuey* a Fngitive of Hispaniola, who notwithstanding was burnt a live, the trees which grow in this Island different from those of other Countries are *Xagus* and *Caninga*, here is also the Bird *Flamingo*, and another sort of Birds call'd *Bambyas*: there are likewise in this Island *Protoises* of that vast bignesse, that one of them is able to bear five men upon its shell, the principall town of this Island is call'd *Havana*.

7 *Jamaica* situated according to *Herrera*, and *Ovidio* between the 17th and 18th degree of the North poles elevation, the chief towns are called *Sevill* and *Orifian*, in the year 1502. It was conquered by the English under the command of *Sir Anthony Sherly*, but they held it not long ere they forsook it of their own accord, yet at this present it is again possessed by us.

8 On the North of *Hispaniola*, and *Cuba* there are a number of little Islands called *Lucayes* every one of which are by name particularly described by *John de Leat*.

9 On the East side of *St. Jean Porto Rico* lyeth the Islands call'd *Canibales* or *Caribes*, which are severally named by the above mentioned Author, * the last of which toward the East called *Barbados* or *Barbudos*, was possesst by a Colony of English-men, in the year 1627. The people of these Islands have been reported to feed upon mans flesh, whence the Islands were named *Canibales* but they are called by some *Antille* or *Caribes*.

10 *Margarita*, or the Island of Pearls lieth eleven degrees Northward from the line, and was discovered by *Columbus* in the year 1498. in his third voyage to America.

11 Between the Island of *Margarita* and the firm land of America is a little Island call'd *Cubagua*, which produceth a very strange kind of chistole described by *Charles de Pecluse*

* as *Santa Cux Virgin Gorda*, *Blancas*, *Anagada*, *ombito*, &c.

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In his book of *Exotiques*, and in some places there issueth out of the Earth a certain Aromatic liquor floting upon the top of the water much uscd in Physick.

12 About 4 leagues distant from *Cubagua*, there is an Island called *Coch*: leis: then the former, it was discovered in the year 1519. these three last Islands are considerable by reason of the great fishing for Pearl which is there used.

13 About 8 degrees Northward or there about distant from the line lyeth an Island called by the Spaniards *La Trinidad*, where Sir *Water Rawleig* in the year 1595. sometimes lay at Anchor, the inhabitants are called by one common name *Cairi* or *Carai*.

14 About 7 or 8 leagues Eastward distant from the Isle of *Trinidad* lyeth the Island heretofore called *Tabago*, now new *Malacia*, it is 11 degrees and 16 scruples Northward from the line. It produceth the trees call'd *Bannanes* and *Papaia*, with severall other strange sorts whose figures and descriptions are to be seen in *John de Leat*, but the names of them are not mentioned among Plants that is in chief esteem, which we call *Slipptongen*, there is a sort of Beasts here call'd *Pacquires*, somewhat like to a Hog, but having the Navel on the top of the Back.

There are severall other small Islands as *Martins Vinyard*, *Long Islands*, *Angola*, *St. Martins Eustis*, *St. Christopher*, *Nivis*, *Monerat*, *Antego*, *Dominica*, *Sant alua Desiada*, *Malinina*, *Dolos*, *Santos*, &c. But these are not considerable to afford matter of discourse in so short a survey as this.

The Islands of the South sea, otherwise callcd the *Pacifique* Sea or *Mar del Zar* are,

1 The *Magallanique Islands* anciently taken for the continent, but they are divided from it by the straights of *Magellan*, and the straights *Le Maire*, however *D. Leat*, makes no mention of the *Magellanic Islands*, but onely of the Province of *Magellan*.

2 *Terra del fuego*, so called from the frequent flashes of fire and abundance of smoak appearing to the first discouerers thereof, it is also called *Terre Australie* or the Southern Land, and is devide by certain charells into a great many of little small Islands, as *D. Leat* shewes, but it remayns yet so undiscovered that it cannot be certaily affirme d either continent or Islands.

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3 About 28 degrees and some odd scruples Southward from the line, lyeth the Island of Macha, some of our English, as Sir Francis Drake and Thomas Cardish have had commerce with the Natives, but had not so good usage among them as Oliver de Noort, and George Spilberg, Low-Country men.

4 The Islands of Juan Fernand^{ez}, by whom they were first discovered called *Jolla de Fuera*, and *Jolla de Tierra*, and lying about 33 degrees and 48 scruples Southward from the line, also *Bavolono* Leonardo de Argensol^o of Juan Fernand^{ez}, which are at this present St. F. lix, and St. Amor, but they cannot be the same with them now mentioned, for as much as these lie not above 25 degrees and 20 scruples Southward from the line.

5 There is one of the townes belonging to the Government of Chil^o, which is also an Island called *L'Isle de Sr. Mari*, which as saith Pedro de Cicca was formerly named by the *Salvages Lucengo*, in this Island there are a sort of Crevices called *Choros*, in whose heads there are found Pearles of the bignesse of hempseed.

6 The Island of Maragnan, of which see more in the description of Brasile.

Thus much of the American Islands the continent is divided into the Northpart and Southpart of America, the Southpart is either that which lyeth toward *Mar del Nor*, the North Sea, or toward *Mar dell Zur*, 1. The South Sea, that part which lies toward the South Sea, is called by the Spaniards *Peruana* and *Tierra Firma*, and is devided into these following Provinces.

1 *Castilla del Oro*, or *Golden Castile*, and by some *Panama*, which is the more modern name, it is in length between *Cartagena*, and the Castle of *Veragua* about 90 leagues, it produceth the herbs called *Cabuia* and *Henchen* or *Nequen* described by *Oviedo* of both these herbs the *Salvages* use to make cordage for nets and other things the chief towns are *N. mbre de Dios*, the town of *Panama*, *Porto Belo*, the town *St. Philippe*, and *St. Jago de Nata*, all particularly described by *Juan B. pista* *Anonely* the chief River of this province is called by the *Salvages Chagre*, by the Spaniards *Rio de Liganies*.

2 On the right s. e of the Gulf of Uraba lyeth the Province

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vince of *Darien* so calid from a River of the same name, among the fruit trees of this province the chief are *Gumara* *Mamey*, *Guambo*, *Hivo* or *Horio*, and *Guava*, the descriptions of which are to be seen in *de Laet*, *Monardes*, and *Gimara*.

3 *Cartagena* being in length from the great River of *Migdalene*, to the Gulf *Uruba*, and the River *Darien* 24 leagues the chief City is *Cartage* or *Cartagena* from whence the whole province derives its name, it was built in the yeare 1532. by *Pedro Heredia* who was the first that subdued the *Salvages* of these parts, but it was afterwards taken by the English under the command of Sir *Francis Drak*, *Tolu* whence there used to be brought a most excellent sort of *Balm*, *S. Cruz de mpx*, and *Baranca de Malambo*.

4 *Santa Mariba*, which is in length from *Cartagena* to the River of *La Hacha* toward the East 70. Leagues, the Chief City is of the same name with the Province, the other Towns are *Teneriffa Tamalamá*, called by the Spaniards *Villa de las Palmas*, *Ciudad de los Reyes*, where the fruit called *Xaguas*, of which they make bread, and the Herb *Scorzonera* abound, *Ocanna* & *la Ramada*, about 30. Leagues from *St. Mariba*, lies the Town and Government of *Rio de la Hacha*, anciently called by the Spaniards *Nostra Sennora de la Nieves*.

5 *Nova Granada*, or the *New Kingdome of Granada*, 130. Leagues in length, and bordered on the East with the Government of *Venezuela*, on the North with that of *St. Mariba*, it was first discovered and conquered in the year 1536. by *Gonsalvo Ximenes de Quesada* Lievetenant to *Ferdinand de Lugo* Generall of the *Canarie Islands*, about which time also came *Sebastian de Belalcazar* and *Nicholas Vredeman* into those parts, the Chief City is *St. Fe de Bogota*, the rest are the Town of *St. Michael*, *Tocayana* and *Tunja*, there are bordering upon *Granada* the Provinces *Mules* and *Celymas* in which are the City of *Trinidad*, and the village of *Palma*, among the Trees of these Provinces are *Quaoque*, *Lariuros* *Guaic*, *Xaguas*, *Hobo* and *Aguaspas*, there are also certain beasts called *Guatinatas* somewhat resembling our *Hares*.

6 *Popayan* about 130. leagues in length, between the Province of *Quito* and the Government of *Cartagene*, one of the Discoverers and Governoirs of these parts was *Pizarro*, after him

Seb. Stian

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Sebastian de Belalcazar, the Metropolis or chief City of this Province is of the same name with the Province it selfe, the rest are called *Antioquia*, *Caramanto*, *Anzurma*, *S. Juan de Palio*, *Guadajara de Buga*, *S. Sebastian de Plata*, *S. Juwan de Truxile*, called by the Savages *Ysance*, the City of *Medrigan* called by the Indians *Chiapancia*, *Ayreda* otherwise called *Malaga*.

7 Peru which is in length from the Province of *Quinto* under the line, to that of *Cibili*, near the Tropic of *Capricorn* 600. Leagues, there are two sorts of Puls in this Province, the one called *Pururu* the other *Chuy*, among their Plants are *Papu*, *Oca* and *Annu*, the roots of which serve instead of *Maza* to make bread with, there is a Plant called *Coca* or *Cuca*, described by *Monard*, *Blaire*, *Valera* and *Garcilasso*, being of that great vertue that under the Empire of the *Incas* it was not permitted to any to use it without license from the King or his Officers : the Flowlr called *Cresses* of Peru hath been long since brought over, and made to grow in these parts, the Indians call it *Mexixquillit* & *Petor Chilles*, there is also an Herb called *Mateclu* of great vertue for the eyes, among their fruits the chief are *Rucma*, *Chacra*, *Mulli*, *Leucoma*, & a fruit calld by the natives *Manior Blanco*, among the Beasts of Peru the chief are *Pacallama*, *Huanaculama*, *Pacos*, *Vinconas* and *Tarugas*, among Birds *Nurnuma*, *Quenca* called by the Spaniards *Tominejos*, *Suyurua*, &c. and of Fishes one which the Indians call *Challna*. This Province is divided into three Parlaments as they are called, the first is *Quito* having a Metropolis of the same name, the other townes are *Rhiobamba*, *Cuenca*, *S. Jacob de Guayaquil*, the stately Pallace of *Thome bamba*, *Zamora*, &c. The second is *Lima* or *Los Reyes* so called from its chief City, being of the same name, the rest are *miraflores*, *S. Juan de la Frottera*, *S. Jago de los valles*, *S. Francisco de la Vitoria*, *S. Mignel de la Ribera*, *Castrovieja*, *I. Juan dell Ora* &c. The third is called *Charcas*, whose Chiefe townes are *La Plata*, *Potosi*, and *Arica*.

8 The Government of *Chile* extending in length between the vally of *Cupiapo* and the mouth of the straights about 500 leagues, there is in this part of *America*, a little Ba. st cal ed *Cuincua* much esteemed for its skin, of fruit trees that which is most Peculiar to this Country is termed by the Natives

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Natives *Nuni*, by the Spaniards *Murtilla* ; the chief Towns are *La Serena*, *Conception*, *Imperiale*, *Villa nueva de los Infantes*, *Valdivia*, &c.

The South part of *America* which lyeth toward the North-Sea, is divided into these Provinces.

1 The Province of *Magellan* which some call the *Magellanic Islands*, although by the Maps it doth not appear to be any other than continent, it extendeth it selfe from the Government of *Chile* being the 44th. degree of the *Antarick* Poles Elevation, as far as the Streights of *Magellan*, being in the 53rd. degree of the same Elevation ; the first of the Spaniards that sailed through these Streights, was Captain *Ladrillers* at the command of *Garcias Mendoza*, next him *Pedro Sarmiento* sent by *Don Francisco de Toledo*, Viceroy of *Peru*, but *St. Fr. Drake* had past them before into the South-Sea, and after him *Candis* and *Hawkins*, and in the yeare 1598. the Dutch began their Navigation through them, under *James Mabu* and *Simon de Cordes*, the next year under *Sebald de Weert* ; in these parts they found a certain sort of Birds called *Penguin*. *Sarmiento* was the first that perswaded *Philip* the second to fortifie the passages of the Streights, to which end *Diego Flores de Valdes* was sent, who placed a Colony thereabouts a good way more southerly are the Streights of *Le Mair*, so called because they were discovered in the year 1615. by *Isaac Le Maire* of *Antwerp*, accompanied with his Son *James*, and *William Cornelius Schente*.

2 The Province of *Rio de la Plata*, so called from a great River of that name first discovered in the year 1523. by *Juan Dias de Solis*, afterward *Sebastian Cabo* sailed a great way up into the River, in the year 1525. *Diego Garcias* a Portuges follow'd the same trace, laftly *Pedro de Mendoza* and his Lieutenant *Juan de Ayala* discovered many more places thereabout, in the year of Christ 1608. *Alvaro Nunez Cabeca de Vaca* was sent chiefe Governoour in these parts for the King of Spain, the Metropolis of this Province is called *Nuestra Sennora del Assumption*, the other chiefe Towns are *Nuestra Sennora de Bnenos Ayres*, *Ontiveras* called by the Indians *Guayra*, *S. Salvador* &c. to this Province are adjacent two others

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others of lesse note, *Tucuman* and *S. Cruz de la sierra*.

3 The Province of *Brasil*, the Longitude of it is between the 29th, and 39th. degree, it was first discovered for the King of Spain by *Vincent Fanez Pincon*, and next by *Diego Lope* in the year of Christ 1500. afterwards for the King of Portugal by *Cabral*, it being possessed to this day by the Portugeses, among the Beasts peculiar to this Province are *Pacas*, *Agoutis*, *Pagues*, *Caragues*, but two more strange than the rest, one called *Tatu* by the Natives, *Armadillo* by the Spaniards, *Encubertado* by the Portugeses being covered almost all over with scales, there are also severall sorts of Serpents, as *Giboya*, *Guirarupiagoara*, *Boytimpua*, *Guaytueua*, *Boycupecanga*, here is also a sort of Insects mentioned by *De Lery* called *Tonga*, which seemes to be the same with *Nigua* before mentioned, among Birds the chief are some sorts of *Perroquets*, as *Araras*, *Mocas*, also those little Birdes called by the Natives *Gnainomby*, by the Spaniards *Tominejos*, the *Guiranbeanga*, the *Guirapanga*, with divers others mentioned by *De Laet*, *Thivet de Lery* and *Johnstonius* in his History of Birds, among their Fruit Trees *Acaios*, *Ombus*, *Jacapucaya*, *Aratucupana*, *Japuticaba*, *Pequea* of two kindes, they have also fruits called *Murucuges*, *Aracas*, the Coco of which they make Chocolate, the Trees called *Guaberiba*, *Cupayba*, *Ambayba*, *Ambaitinga*, *Igbucamici*, *Ibirapitanga*, *Ayri* whose Trunc is all over beset with Prickles *Uhebebasou* *Penoabou*, &c. also certain Shrubs as *Hivouras*, *Cboine*, *Pocoaire*, among their Herbs & smaller Shrubs, the chief are *Mandioca*, of whose root they use to make bread, *Nana*, *Pacob*, or the Fig of *Adam*, *Muracuca* *Manmaras*, *Iicucu*, resembling *Mechoacan*, *Ipecaya*, &c. there hath been found moreover in this Country a monstrous kinde of Spider of an extraordinary bulk of body, and having 4 joynts in every legge besides that which joynes the legges to the body, among the Fishes taken upon this coast the chief are *Camurupi*, *Piraembu*, *Warakapemne* which the Portugalls call *Dorada*, *Jeremponga*, *Ubirre* which some call *Mucu*, *Awakkattoe*, *Pira uoewab*, *Panapanana*, with divers others of very strange formes, of which you may see more in *Rondeletius*, *Aldrovandus* and other

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other Authors that have writ of this subject. *Brasil* is divided into severall Governments called by the Portugeses *Capitanias*, as *S. Vincent*, *Rio Jennero*, *Spiritu sancto*, *Porto Seguro*, *Pernambuco*, *Paraiba*, *Rio Grande*, &c. the chief Cities of this Province are *S. Vincent*, *S Sebastian*, the town of *Spiritu sancto*, *S. Amaro*, *Glinda*, the town of *Paraiba* or *Philippi*, *Potengi siara*, &c.

There is also an Island belonging to the Province of *Brasil*, called *Maragnan*, which produceth several sorts of strange Plants, as the trees called *Bannanna*, *Ovaieraua*, *Janipaba*, *Acouraua*, *Tucunuea*, *Caranauea*, *Copowich-ouassou*, *Copowichaioup*, *Tacaranda*, &c. Also these herbes, *Anana*, *Carouata*, *Trummatau*, *Commandau-sous*, *Taya-ouassou*. The cheife birds peculiar to this Island are *Oyra-ouassou*, *Ouvirata-oviran*, *Mition*, *Toucan* and other, the rivers of *Maragnan* afford great store of fish, as the *Camakroupn*, *Ouatoucoupon* *Cambouriousasson*, *Tinmeu ouassou*, and others; there are also bred here severall sorts of strange beasts, the cheife whereof are called *Tamandoua*, *Janouara*, *Souassou-varan*, *Unan* a creature of a monstrous shapre whose figure is described by *Charles de L'Ecluse*, the cheife Towns of this Island are *Timpohu*, *Jcaparij*, *Carnoupiop*, *Euayne*, *Jra-enclave*, *Arosove-leuve*.

4 *Guiana*, which lyeth at the most within 2 or 3 degrees of the line, and hath been termed by some *Le province del Orod*, it is said to have been discovered by *Francisco de Orellana* and afterwards in the year, 1560. was visited by *Pedro de Orsua*, it is divided into 3 parts. 1. *Rio de las Amazones*. 2. *Guiana* properly so called, or *Rio de Wiapoco*. 3. *Voronoque*, whose cheife Towns are *S. Thomas* and *Manoa* the plants peculiar to this Country are *Ademonie* *Totock*, a tree whose fruit incites very much to *Venus*: *Anoto*, *Colliman*, *Barratta*, *Pira Timinere*, or *Letter-hour*, their cheife Birds are *Ouakare*, *Rapanne*, *Covaka*, of their fish the cheife *Accaren* & *Aymaren*, of their beasts *Maypurier*, *Baremo*, *Abi-heia* and *Waricarij*, the first English man that made an expedition into these parts was *Sir Water Rowleigh* in the yare 1593. and the year after *Captain Laurence Keimer*, and *Thomas Maribam*.

5 The province of *Nova Andalusia* otherwise called *Cumana* lying

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lying over against the famous cape called *Punta de Araya* where the renowned Salt pits are; it is divided into *Andaluzia* properly so called (which containeth the Cityes *Cumana* or new *Corduba* and *Comanagotta*) and *Venezuela* whose chiefe City is *Coro*, the rest *Nostra Sennora de Carvalleda Nova Valentia, Tucago, and Laguna*, about the Government of this province there was a very high dispute between *Hieronymo de Ori. l. and Antonio Sedeno*, but *Venezuela* is thought to have been first discovered by the Germans, *Ambrose Alsfinger, Hierome Sailer and George Ewiger* managing affaires in behalfe of *Velser de Auspurg* to whom *Charles* the 5th ingaged that Province, on the utmost borders toward the East is a great lake called the lake of *Maracapana*, there is also another lake called *Maracaybo* 24 leagues in Circuit.

The North part of *America* usually call'd *Mexicana* is also divided into that part which lieth toward *Mar del Nort* or the North Sea, and that which lieth toward *Mar del Zur* or the South Sea.

That part of Northern *America* which lieth toward *Mar del Zur*, or the South Sea, is distinguished into these Provinces.

1 *Nova Galicia* which is subdivided into other lesser Provinces, as First *Guanajuato*, so called from its Capitall City of the same name built by *Nunno de Guzman* the two other principall towns being called *Villa del Espiritu Santo*, and *Santa Maria de Los Lagos*. Second *Xalisco* whose chiefe City is called *Compostelle* built by the same *Nunno*. Third *Chiamula* into which *Francisco de Ibarra* first brought a Colonie of Spaniards which he named *St. Sebastian*. Fourth *Culvacan* which was first discovered and subjugated in the year 1531. by *Nunno de Guzman* who built a City in it called *St. Miguel* upon the river *de Los Mugeres*. Fifth *Cinaloa*. Sixth *Los Zacatecas* where the rich mines of *Avinno* were discovered by *Francis de Ibarra* in the yeare, 1554. *Lewis de Velasco* being *Viceroy*.

2 *Nova Biscaya* having also in it very rich Mines, this Province was likewise discovered by *Francis de Ibarra* there borders upon it another little Province called *Topia* the chiefe townes of it are *S. Joannet, S. Barbara, and Ende* where the Silver Mines are.

3 *California*.

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3 *California* which extends it selfe from New Spaine and *Galicia* West-ward, as far as the Streights of *Aniin*, though it be represented an Island in some old Map, yet *J. de Laet* makes a Question whether it be Island or Continent, it began first to be discovered in the year 1534 by *Hernando Cortes*, afterwards *Francisco de Ulloa* * sailed into the Gulf of *California*, but returned back without doing any great matter.

4 *Cibola* into which there were expeditions made by severall, as *Frier Marc de Niza, Francisco Vazquio de Coronado, and others*.

5 *Quivira*, into which severall expeditions were made by *Fr. Vasquio, Garcia Lopes de Cardenas, Fr. de Benavides, J. de Padilla and others*.

6 *Nova Albion*, which was first discovered by *Sr. Fr. Drake* in the Voyage which he made about the Earth.

7 *Nova Mexico*, into which *Augustin Ruiz* a Monk went first to preach the Gospell, afterwards *Antonio de Espejo* made an expedition into those parts, and discovered severall Countries thereabout.

The north part of *America* which lyeth toward the North Sea, is divided into these Provinces.

1 *Guatimala* subdivided into 13 lesser Provinces, whereof the chief are, *Guatimala* specially so called, and by the Indians *Quatuemalac*, in which there growes a little Tree called *Xivuquillit Pitzabuac*, whose leaves are of an excellent blew colour; *Chiepa* in which is the City of *Cividad Real*; *Honduras* in which *Christopher Olid, Pedro de Alvarado*, and several other Spanish Captaines made expeditions at the appointment of *Hernando Cortes* by whom most of these parts were first discovered, the chief towns of *Honduras* are *Valladolid, Gratias a Dios, and S. Pedro: Soconusco, Verapaz*, in which there is plenty of *Liquid amber, Anime, and Xubicopal*; *Nicaragua* which produceth a tree called by the Natives *Canochibiti*, by the Spaniards *Arbol de Soldaduras*, because the leaves of it applyed to broken bones quickly foder them up again, the chief towns are *Leon de Nicaragua, Granada, Sigovia, Jaen, Costa Rica*, whose chief towns are *Aranjuez, Cartago, and Caffro*.

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Castro d'Austria, Veragua first discovered in the year 1511 by Christopher Columbus, the chief towns are *la Concepcion, la Trinidad, S. Fe, and Carlos*

2 Mexico so called from the chief City, being of the same

* This City name, but termed by the Inhabitants *Tenexitla* or *Tenuchitla* after a long and distant from the line Northward about 20 degrees and siege, was to some od minutes, being situated in the mid'st of a great ^{lake} ^{ken by Her} lake, which is 8 leagues long and 5 broad, * there are ad-
nando Cort^z joyning to Mexico other lesser Provinces, as *Acapulco*,
a Spanish Captain in having in it a Town and Port of the same name, *Panuco*,
the time of containing 3 chief Towns or Spanish Colonies, *S. Stevan del Puerto, S. Jago de los valles, S. Lodovic de Tampice, Tlascal,*

the Metropolitan of which is called *Puebla de los Angeles*, the other chief town is of the same name with the Province, there is here produced great plenty of *Cochinille* and *Liquid-amber, Tepeaca* where *Cortez* built a City called *Segura de la Frontera*, there is found in this Province a miraculous little Bird called *Huitzitzil*, of which see *Ximenes, Eduse, John-Jon's History of Birds and others*; *Guaxaca*, whose chief Towns are *Antequera, S. Ilisfonso de los Zapotecas &c.* there is here produced a certain Shrub called *Huitzpacotl*, of great vertue in *Phisick*, mentioned by *Charles l^o Eduse Ximenes and others*; *Mehoacan* whose chief Cities are *Valladolid* called by the natives *Guayangaero, S. Michael, S. Philippe, Conception de Salaya*, there are here produced severall sorts of Plants, as the shrubs *Maripenda, Charopeti*, and the 4 sorts of *Xochipallit*, mentioned by *Ximenes and others*; the Herbs *Carnizeti, Acuitzchuarira, Tlasmatl*, the animals peculiar to this Province, are the Beasts called *Theotlalmezames*, in which is found the *Bexar Stone, Adibes*, and certain Birds called *Aures*; *Yucatan a Peninsule* first discovered by *Fr. Hernandes de Corduba*, the chief Towns of it are *Merida, Valladolid, Campeche and Salmencia*; *Tabasco* where the Spaniards have a Town called *Villa de Nuestra sennora de la Vittoria*.

3 *Nova Hispania* the chief part of Northern America ex-
tending it selfe East-ward from *Jucatan to Mechoacan* 400
leagues in length, of this Country Mexico is reckoned a

part

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part with the other Provinces above mentioned, it pro-
duceth excellent sorts of *Gummes and Aromaticke Liquors*, most of which are commonly used by us in Medicines, also divers kindes of *Fruit Tree*, as *Acbitl*, by some called *Changurrica, Amoxicic, Quauhauobuctu, Quauilatazin, Xilxocot* called by the Spaniards *Guayabo, Mizquit &c.* the figures of many of them may be seen in *de Laet*, this Coun-
try above all others aboundeth with a number of admirable Flowres particularly those which grow upon a certain Tree called *Floripondio*, there is also another Tree called by the Natives *Xicbincatzli* bearing a sort of flowre which the Spaniards call *Ilor de Oreja*, from the resemblance to an Ear, there are also certain Herbs whose Natures & Vertues are very considerable, as *Tcuinpalli* called by the Spaniards *Ceuadilla, Tlilxochitl, Chichimcapatli, Metacaxchitl*; the famous *Nit Cocco* groweth here in great abundance, of which there are + sorts, *Cacabuquahuitl, Xuchicacabuquahuitl, Tlalcacabu-
quahuitl*, and another sort of the same name and bignesse with the first, among divers sorts of Precious Stones which this Country produceth, the 3 kinde of Jaspers of great value and vertue.

4 *Florida* being a hundred leagues in length from North to South, and lying over against the Island of *Cuba*, it was first discovered in the yeare, 1512. by *Juan Ponce de Leon*, afterwards several expeditions were successively made by the Spaniards, under divers great Captains as *Lucas Vazquez de Avion, Pamphile merues Hernando a Soto, Luis de Moxoso de Alvarads* by the French under the conduct of *Jean Ribault Rene de Laudoniere Dominique de Gurgues and others*; among their plants there is a tree, described at large by *Ximenes*, of whose leaves the Indians make an excellent drinke called *Cacine*, of their Herbs, there is one very much esteemed, which they call *Apoyomatl* or *Phat-
zistranda*, the two cheife fortified townes of this Province are *St. Augustin, and St. Mattheu*, this Province was discovered on Palm-Sunday which in Spanish is called *Pascua de Flores*, whence it took the name of *Florida*.

5 *Nova Francia* lying between to 40th and 50th degree of the Arctic-poles Altitude, to which on the North side belong those

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those Countries that ly by the river Canad * together with Terra Nova and some other Islands already described in the North Seas, on the South side lies that province which is called Accadia, wherein is that famous Pempegan which some think to be the same with Norumbegue the chiefe port towne is called portroyal, the first Colonie that was brought into the North part of Nova Francia by the French was under the command of James Quartier sent by Francis the first in the yeare, 1534. afterwards in the yeare, 1603. Peter da Gua Lord of Monts brought another Colonie thither, and obtained the title of Viceroy, after him in the yeare 1606. Pouririn-court made a voyage into the South part, but that part called Cadie canie afterwards to have the title of new Scotland, and under that name was given by King James to Sir William Alexander.

6 Virginia or all that part of America which extends it selfe from Norumbegua to Quaruoc and which began first to be discovered by Jean Verazza mao Florentine who was imployed by Francis the first, King of France, to discover the North parts of America; it containeth New-England new Netherlands, and Virginia it selfe commonly so called, this part was first discovered by Sir Walter Rawleigh and afterwards Sir Humphrey Gilbert in the yeare, 1583. having attempted a Plantation in some of those parts and perishing in the design, Sir Richard Greenvill about two yeares after took a voyage thither and Landed his men, but returning for England for supplies, when he came back thither again, he could heare no newes of the Colony he had left there, nor was it ever known what became of them, the like miscarriage also hapned to those men which were left at Hatorask by Mr. Jo. White in the yeare, 1687. The first Colony that took firm possession in those parts was settled there in the year 1606. under the conduct of Captaine Bartholmew Gosnol and Captain Christopher Newport, yet they suffered many troubles and miseries for a great while till at length in the yeare, 1609. they received strong suplies out of England which came along with Sir Thomas Day, Sir Thomas Gates, Lord de la Ware and other eminent Persons, and now divers parts of the Country

Country are well peopled, and great profit is derived from the commodities which Virginia produceth, the chiefe of which are Pitch, Tarre, Soaptrees, Rosen, Flax, Cordage Wainscot, Glass, and such like; The fruits peculiar to this Country are Putchanines, which are a kind of Damofines; ^{* Macocquer} a kind of apple, Lobe de Wingandecaw described by Charles de L'c- Messanines which are a kind of Grapes; Chechinquamins, a sort of fruit somewhat resembling Chesnus; * Rawco- mens somewhat resembling a Goosberry, there groweth also a Berry somewhat like unto Capers, which they call Ocough-cluse. Muttanamnis, they make their bread of a Plant called Martowna, queſumau k, which groweth like our Bents, having a seed like Rie, there or Indian bigges. * Openanks, K'iuucupe- nauck, Tsimaw, Cacufaw & Habafon.

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siques called *Werowances* were subordinate, the places first discover'd by the English were *Croatan*, the Isle of *Roxenack*, *Hatorask*, and *Secotan*, their chiefe Townes are *James town*, where the Colony was first planted, and *Henry-town*. The chiefe towns of the Natives were *Pomejock*, *Weapemeock*, and *Secota*. On the west side of the great *Virginia Bay*, there lyeth a Province called *Maryland*, on the North side of the River *Patomuck*, and divided from *Virginia* by the said River.

In that part of the continent of *America* which lyeth between *Virginia* and *New-England*, the Dutch have a Plantation called *Novelle Belgique* or *New-Netherlands* which was first discovered by *Henry Hudson* an English-man, who was sent by the *East India* company of the united Provinces to finde out a passage towards *Tartarie* and *China*, it begins at *Cape Malebar* and extends it selfe Westward as far as *Cape Corneille*, among the Plants of this Country the chiefe, are a sort of *Turquiebeanes* having an admirable variety of colours, the grand river of this Country is *Manhatten*, the chiefe Townes are *New-Amsterdam*, *Hellegat*, *Fort Orenge*, and others.

Thus having briefly toucht upon all the other parts of *America*, I come now to that which was primarily designed, namely a description of the first Discovery, and also of the present state of *New-England*.

A Description of NEW-ENGLAND, and particularly of the Province of MAIN.

That part of Northern *America* which we call at this day *New-England*, is between the 41 and the 45 degree of Latitude, in the year 16-6. this Country began to be possessed of English by publick Authority, there being a grant made by

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by King *James* to certain Gentlemen and Merchants, to bring their Colonies both into the Northern and Southern parts, onely it was injoyn'd them to leave a hundred miles of void space between one company and the other, and not to incroach any nearer then the bounds prescribed. Into the North parts *Henry Chalon* was first sent, who was taken by the *Spaniards*, about the same time *Thomas Haman* was sent by Sir *John Popham* Lord chiefe Justice of *England* toward the river of *Sagadahoc* to the succour of *Chalon*, but not finding him, after he had scowr'd the coast all about, he return'd back again to *England*, afterwards at the expence of the said Sir *John Popham* a hundred men were transported to settle a Colonie at *Sagadahoc* who seated themselves in a peninsula, which is at the mouth of this river, where they built a fortres to defend themselves from their enemies, which they named *St. George*, the Commander of this Company was *George Popham*, and the Master of the Ship *Roxleigh Gilbert*, they attempted to discover the river, and met with a wood which was near unto an Island, where they easily went on shore, this place was distant from the line about 45 degrees and some odde scruples, the soile is not very fruitfull, although there are many woods, and those full of *Oake*, the *Salvages* live much after the same fashion as those in other parts, they are much tormented with an evill spirit, which they call *Tanto*, whom they rather fear then honour, in the year 1608. the Governour of the Colonie deceasing, and a little after him the Lord chiefe Justice, who had been the chiefe that had furnish'd them with fresh supplies, they abandon'd the Colonie and returned for *England* in those Ships that had been sent them with succours, at which unexpected return, the Patrons of the designe were so offended, that for a certain time they desisted from their enterprises, in the mean while the *French* making use of this occasion, placed Colonies in divers places, untill such time as *Argall* coming from *Virginia* disturbed their designes, overthrew their Colonies and brought away Prisoners all he could lay hold on; not long after *Captain Hobson* and others were set out with very great preparations, and with them two *Salvages* which had been

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been detained for some time in *England*, whom they thought to make use of, the better to draw the rest of the Natives to their commerce, but in regard that a little before their arrival, a certain English-man named *Hunt*, had brought away from that place 24 of the *Salvages* whom he had by treachery, and under pretence of friendship enticed into his Ship, and as it came afterwards to be known, had sold them to the *Spaniards* in the streights of *Gibraltar*, the *Salvages* from thence contracted so great an animosity toward the *English*, that Captain *Hobson* was constrained to return without doing any thing. In the year 1614 Captain *John Smith* was sent (to fish for Whales, and to seek for Mines of gold and silver) who landed upon the Island of *Monahiggen*, he found some store of Whales, but not those kinde of Whales which afford so much profit by reason of their Oile; the next year being sent again, he fell into the hands of *French Pirates*, who detain'd him Prisoner for a certain time, nevertheless one of the *Salvages* which *Hunt* had sold to the *Spaniards*, hapning to fall into the hands of the *English*, they again conceived new hope, and having with much difficulty obtain'd a new Patent from the King, they a little after brought a new Colonie into those parts. But before I proceed to the farther mention of the perfecting of this plantation, it will not be amisse to acquaint you with the occasion of the aforesaid Captain *Chaloung* being sent upon this voyage; after the universall peace concluded between King *James* and all the neighbouring Princes; divers resolute spirits who wanted employment hunted after adventures abroad, and among those not a few were eager to make farther discoveries into the new World, about which time there hapned to come into the harbour of *Plymouth*, one Captain *Weymouth*, who had been employ'd by the Lord *Arundel* of *Warder* for the discovery of the North-west passage, this Captain *Weymouth* brought five of the Natives along with him into *England*, of whom great use was made toward this intended designe; My Grand-father Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, who at that time commanded in the Fort and Island of *Plymouth*, took these Natives into his custody, and having kept them full three years

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yeares, he made them capable to inform him of all things that were of concernment to the furthering of his designe, and to set him down what great rivers ran up into the Land, what men of note were seated on them, of what power they were, and how ally'd, upon these credible informations which the Natives had given him, he sent away a Ship furnished with men and provissions convenient for the service intended under the command of Captain *Henry Chaloung*, with whom he sent two of the Natives to make good the informations they had given him, upon which he grounded his Instructions to the Captain and the Master of the Ship, strictly injoyning them not to swerve from them, but the Captain falling sick of a Feaver, they were forc't to put in at *S. J. de Porto Rico*, where they staid till his recovery, after which going on in their intended course, they were taken by the Spanish Fleet coming from *Havana*, so that this voyage was overthrown and the two Natives lost. But Captain *Prinne* whom my Lord chiefe Justice *Popham* dispatch't away from *Bristow*, soon after the sending of Captain *Chaloung*, arrived happily in those parts, and brought back with him at his return the most exact discovery of that Coast that ever had been gain'd till then, whereupon my Lord chiefe Justice and divers other Lords speedily procured his Majesties Authority for the setting of a Plantacion in that part of *America*, which was to be undertaken by divers Gentlemen and Merchants of the West of *England*, as the Plantacion of *Virginia* was undertaken by those of the City of *London*. it was about the year 1607 when my Lord chiefe Justice and his associates of the west Country, sent from *Plymouth* three Saile of Ships under the command of Captain *Popham* President, Captain *Rawleigh Gilbert* and divers other eminent persone, as I have already mention'd, you have also heard how that after the death of Captain *Popham* their President, and of the Lord chiefe Justice *Popham*, which was soon after, those of the Plantacion were so discourag'd, that notwithstanding the fresh supplyes which had been sent them, they all with one consent returned back for *England*, to the great discontent of the chiefe Promoters of the designe. My Grand-father (not-

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(notwithstanding all these disasters) was so constant to his first resolutions, that he became owner of a Ship himselfe, which he sent into those parts for further trade and discouery, with Mr. Vines and severall others of his own servants; and this course he held for some yeares together, at length there came to him one Captain *Harly*, and brought along with him a Native of the Island of *Capawiks*, called *Erpenow*, by which meanes he conceived new hopes of reviving this long languishing designe, especially having recover'd *Affacumet* one of the *Salvages* formerly sent with C. *Chaloung*; upon which encouragements, he took care to dispatch away C. *Harly*, with necessaries convenient for such a voyage, the Earl of *Southampton* favouring the designe, and furnishing him with some Land-souldiers under the command of Captain *Hobson*, who by reason of *Erpenow*'s escape, and other disasters which befell, was (as I have intimated) before constrained, to return back without effecting any thing of moment. In the year 1615. Sir *Richard Hakings* undertook a voyage into those parts by Authority from the Councell of the second Colonie, but by reason of the great Warres among the Natives, his observations could not be such as might give us any farther light, then what had already been received; but not long after Captain *Dormer* being disappointed of his meanes to come from the *New-found Land* to *New-England*, took shipping for *England*, and came to my Grand-father at *Plymouth*, giving him an accompt what his hopes were to be able to doe him service, if he pleased to employ him; whereupon he dispatch't him away in his own Ship with the company he had gotten together, appointing him first to mee with Captain *Rocraft*, who had been sent to *New-England* a little before, but hearing that *Rocraft* was gone to *Virginia*, he immediately directed his course thither, thinking to have mee with him there, but *Rocraft* being dead, and all lost that should have supply'd him, he soon made his return, and coming to *Capawike*, he set himselfe ashore there with all his people, where *Erpenow* the *Salvage* that had formerly made an escape, seeing him, conspired with some of his fellows to take him Prisoner, which they had

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had effected, had he not defended himselfe with great valour and resolution, nor did he come off without being wounded in fourteen or fifteen severall places, and those wounds so dangerous, that he was forc't to goe to *Virginia* to be cured of them, where he fell sick and dyed; After he had made so many tryalls of the state and commodities of the Country, and of the nature of the people, he thought it expedient to use the like care and order for affaires in this Northern Plantation, as the *Virginia* company had done for the Southern, and thereupon he imparted his desires to some of the Lords of the privy Councell, by whose favours and meanes, he obtained his Majesties Royall Charter to be granted according to his warrant to the Sollicitour Generall, the Copie of which is set down at large in his own relations. This patent was no sooner past under the great seal, but certain of the company of *Virginia* took great exceptions thereto, as conceiving it to be a matter which tended very much to their prejudice, in so much that they made severall complaints to the King, and the Lords of the Councell, who notwithstanding after many serious debates, found no cause why there should be any thing revoked of what had been granted, yet they still prosecuted the busyness so far, that it was brought to a hearing the next Parliament that sat, where my Grand-father being summoned to appear thre or four severall times, he still made answer to all such objections as were made by the House against him in behalfe of the Company of *Virginia*, wherewith he made no question, but he had sufficiently satisfied the most part of the House, for as much as they forbade the Lawyers to speak any more, but his opposites used such powerfull meanes, that when the Houses presented the publique greivances of the Kingdome, that of the patent for *New-England* was the first, and which gave him a farther trouble, the Count of *Tilliers*, Ambassador for the King of *France*, laid claim to those Territories, in behalfe of the King his Master, whereunto he made so full a reply, that there was no more heard of that claime, the Dutch also began to trade with the Natives in *Hudsons* river, and stood so peremptorily upon their terms, had not speedy

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speedy complaint been made to the States, who utterly disown'd the businesse, that their designe of intruding upon us, was clearly to be discerned; During this controvertie between my Grand-father and the *Virginia* company, divers Families that had retired themselves into *Holland* for liberty of conscience, being invited by the said company to become Enterprizers in this Plantation, and willingly accepting the occasion profer'd, they were scarcely well settled in the Country ere they perceiving that the Authority which they had from the *Virginia* company, could not warrant their abode in that place, which they found so prosperous and so agreeable to them, they made their application immediately to my Grand-father, desiring him to mediate for them to the Councell of *New-Englands* affaires to settle them in that Plantation, which was accordingly performed to their great satisfaction, which place was afterwards called *New-Plymouth*, about this time my Uncle Captain *Robert Gorges*, was imployed by the Councell of *New-Englands* affaires, as their Lieutenant General to regulate the abuses of divers fishermen and other Interlopers, who without order or licence frequented these Coasts; for which his good service, he had assign'd unto him by a patent from the Councell, all that part of the main Land commonly called *Messachusetts*, situate upon the Northeast side of the bay of *Messachusetts*; Lieutenant Collonell *Norton* likewise undertaking to settle a Plantation upon the river of *Agomenico*, if my Grand-father pleas'd to bear a part with him, upon which motion he was contented that I my selfe should be nominated, together with him and the rest, whereupon at his intercession to the Lords, we obtained a patent among us, of twelve thousand Acres of Land upon the East side of the river *Agomenico* to my Associates, and twelve thousand more upon the West side to my selfe, the Lieutenant Collonell going over with some of his Associates to take possession of their territories, there was sent over in my stead, my Cousen, Captain *William Gorges*, who had been my Grand-father's Lieutenant in the Fort of *Plymouth*, with divers Workmen for the building of Houses, Mills, and all things necessary for the settlement of our

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our designe, and we had the more hopes of a happy success of these affaires, by reason that not far from that place, there had been settled some years before, Mr. *Richard Vines* a servant of his, of whose care and diligence he had formerly made much triall in his affaires, after the breaking up of the Parliament, by reason of some discontents between the King and some of the Members, severall persons that were disaffected to Episcopall Government made application to the Councell of *New-England* affaires for the settling of a Colony within their limits; whereupon my Lord of *Warwick* writ to my Grand-Father then at *Plymouth*, to give his consent that a patent might be granted to such as then sued for it, which he did, so far forth as it might not be prejudiciale to the Interest of his Sonne *Robert Gorges*, whereupon a Grant was passed by his Majesty, and confirmed under the Great Seal of *England*, by the authority of which, the undertakers went on so prosperously, that in a short while great numbers resorted of all sorts of People, so that what he had laboured to bring about before with so much paines and so little success, was now effected in a high measure, but the greatest inconveniencie was, that this Country prov'd a receptacle for divers sorts of Sects and Schismes which condemn'd the Ecclesiastical Government of this Kingdome as it stood at that present, whereupon it was ordered that none should be suffered to passe into *New-England*; but those that should take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, however, daily reports were still brought over of their continued opposition to the Authority that was then in being, insomuch that at last my Grand-Father with some others were taxed as the Authors of all these disorders, to which he alleadged that although he had earnestly soughe the planting of those parts, yet these things happened very much contrary to his expectation, which answer though it served for the present, yet it could not wipe away the jealousie that was entertained of him, whereupon according as he was advised he moved those Lords that were the chief actors in the businesse that they might resign their Grand Patents to the King, and passe particular Patents to themselves

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themselves of such parts of the Country along the S:ast Coast as might be sufficient for them to this motion, there being a generall assent given by the Lords, and a day appointed for the conclusion thereof, an Act was made for the resignation of the Patent, allotting to each particular Man their severall bounds, from the uttermost West-part began the limits of the Lord of Mongrave, and ended at Hudson's River, to the Eastward of which River for the space of 60 miles in length, was placed the Duke of Richmond's assignment, next to him was settled the Earle of Carlile, next him the Lord Edward Gorges, next, the Marquess Hamilton, then Captain John Mason, and lastly my Grand-Fathers bounds extended from the middest of Merrimack to the great River Sagadahock being 60 miles, and so up into the Main Land 120 miles ; this Province being thus confirmed to him as you have already heard by Patent, he called it by the name of the Province of Main, of which I shall give you a particular description after I have finisht that of New-England in general, of which you have already had a brief account of the whole progresse of affaires from the first discovery of it, and what attemptes have been made for the plantation of it untill this last Age, in which it is grown to be a prosperous and well peopled Colonie,

But before I come to the more exact description of the Country and the commodities thereof, it will be convenient to prosecute the remainder of the History, and to give a breif account of all the most materiall passages that have hapned within these few years last past. In the yeare 1628. after a perfect discovery had been made which was cheifely effected by my Grandfathers vast charge, and his unwearied paines, & travaile in the busynesse, and that a large gap was opened to the free possession of that Country. People of all sorts flocked thither in great numbers, especially such as were discontented at the form of Church Government then settled in this Nation, and had retired to Holland for liberty of conscience, as hath been before specified ; the Indians about that time beheld to their great amazement that

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blazing Comet (so much noted in Europe) which appear'd after Sun-setting in their Horizon South-west for the space of 30 sleeps, (for so they reckon their daies) after which uncouth sight, they expected some strange things to follow, the whole Nation of the Massachusetts having been a little before that affrighted with the arrivall of a ship of ours in their bay, wondring exceedingly what strange creature it should be, when they beheld a great thing moving toward them upon the Water, especially when having let fly their arrows at it out of their Canons, thinking to have kill'd it, the Master caused a peice of Ordnance to be fired, whereby the the poor Indians struck with a Pen-nick feare hasted to the shore, but when our men appeared and produced their copper Kettles, they were by degrees invited to trade with us for Beaver skins ; the Summer after the blazing star (which shewed from the East to West) even a little before the English removed from Holland to Plymouth in New-England, there besell a very great mortality among the Indians, the greatest that had ever hapned in the memory of man, or been taken notice of by tradition, laying desolate the East, and by the Northern parts the County of Peckanckie, Agissawang, the Abarginny men consisting of Wippanaps, Tarantines and The Sagamore-ships, or petty Kingdoms of the Mattachusetts the Nianticks, Narrowganfitts, & Pecods, their Powwows or Doctors were amazed to see their Wigwams or streets lie full of dead bodies, and neither Squantam their good, nor Abhamoch their bad God could help them, which very much facilitated the landing of the English not long after in Plymouth Plantation, who comming but with a handfull of men found little or no resistance, being onely sent to keep possession for the brethren who arrived Eight daies after, when the Natives appearing with their bows, and arrows let flye their long shafts among them ; but one Captain Miles Standish with his fowling peice shot the stoutest Sachem, among the Indians upon the right arm as he was reaching an arrow from his quiver, whereupon they all fled away with great speed through the woods and chas-

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ketts, the same yeare the Marchant Adventurers in England sent forth Rore of Servants to provide against the wants of that desert place, amongst whom came over a multitudne, who settled themselves in the bosome of Cape Anne, now called Gloucester, and with them came over Mr. John Indicte as Governour in that place, they immediatly began to build a town which is now called Salem, where in the yeare 1629. a Church was built and one Mr. Higginson ordained Minister, the next yeare being 1630. a new supply of men, women and children, with all necessary provisions arrived on the Northside of Charles river neare Noddells Island, up this river there were some other small plantacions as at Gibbons his Creek, Blaxtons Point, and neare Thomsons Island; the first Courte was held aboard the *Arabella*, a ship which the Company purchaſt in the Honour of the Lady *Arabella* wife to *Isaac Johnson* Esquire, Mr. *John Winthrop* was chosen Governour for that yeare, *Thomas Dudley* Deputy Governour and *Simon Bradstreet* Secretary, the first station they took up was *Charles-town*, where they built small Huttis and pitched some tents of cloath, after this long voyage many of the people were troubled with the Scurvy, and some of them died, about the same time also died Mr. *Isaac Johnson*, whose death was much bewailed; from this place many passed over to the South side of the river where the Governour, Deputy, and Assistants held the second Courte and where they afterwards erected some other towns, still holding correspondency with *Charles-town* which is built on the North side of the river *Charles*, the form of this town in the Frontispiece of it resembleth the head, neck, and shoulders of a man, through the right shoulder whereof runs the Navigable river of *Mitick*, which by its near aproach to *Charles* river in one place make the cheife part of the town a *Peninsula*, it consists of about a hundred and fifty dwelling houses, many of them beautified with pleasant Gardens and Orchards: near the water-side is a large Market-place, forth of which lie two faire streets, and in it stands a large and a well built

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built Church, overagainst the Island neare the Sea side stands *Dorchester*, a Frontie-town, water'd with two small rivers, built in form of a Serpent turning its head Northward, it consists of one hundred and forty dwelling houses with Orchards and gardens full of fruit trees. The fourth town is *Boston* the Center and Metropolis of the rest, built in form of a heart, and fortified with two hills on the frontie part thereof, the one having great store of Artillerie mounted thereon, the other having a strong batterie built of whole Timber and filled with Earth, at the descent of the Hill, lies a large Cave or bay, on which the cheife part of this towne is built, over topped with a third Hill, all three like over-topping Towers keeping a constant watch to fore-see the approach of forraign dangers, the cheifest part of this City-like towne, is crowded upon the Seabanks, and wharfed out with a great industry and cost, the edifices large and beautifull, whose continuall enlargement pre-sageth some sumptuous City.

Between *Boston* and *Dorchester* is situated the town of *Roxbury*, watered with coole and pleasanſt Springs issuing forth the Rocky Hills, and with small frefhets waſcering the vallies of this fertile towne, the form of it reſemblēth a wedge double pointed, entring between the two above mentioned towns, and in the roome of those swamps and tearing bushes which were there before, they have now goodly Fruit-Trees, fruitfull Fields and Gardens.

Between *Salem* and *Charles-Town* is situated the Town of *Lynne*, near to a River whose strong frefhett at the end of *Lynne*. Winter falleth all her banks, and with a violent torrent vents it felleth into the Sea, this towne is almost square, conſisting of above a hundred dwelling houses, having also an Iron Mill in conſtant use, the Church being on a levell Land undefended from the North-West-Wind is made with steps defending into the Earth.

The 7th Town is called *Wester-Town*, situated upon one of the branches of *Charles* River, watered with many pleasanſt Springs and small frefhets, running like veines throughout

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throughout her body, this town began by occasion of Sir Richard Saltingſtaſl, who arriving with ſtore of Cattell and Servants wintered in theſe parts, it conſiſteth of 160 Families; in the year 1631 John Winthrop Esq; was againe choſen Gouvernour, and Thomas Dudy Esq; Deputy-Gouvernour, and the number of Free-Men added was about 83, all which honoured perſons were now in place of Government, in the abſence of bread, the People fed upon fish, the Wouen resorting onte a day as the Tide gave leave, to gather Muffels and Clambanks, about this time the Indians that lived among them fled to them, for ſearc of the Tarraines a ſort of cruell and Savage Caniballs, and neer the Town of Lynne then called Saugus, in the very dead of the night, one Lieutenant Walker of a ſudden hearing a great noife, and preſently after was ſhot through his Coate and his Buffe Jacket with two Indian Arrows, that night they ſtood upon their Guard, the next morning they ſent word to other parts who gathered together, and taking councell how to quit themſelves of theſe Indians, they agree'd together to diſcharge their great Guns, whose redoubling noife rattling in the Rocks, cau'd the Indians to betake themſelves to flight, the Autumn following, the Indians (who till then had held a good correfpondency with the English) began to quarrell about the bounds of their Land, but a great Mortality breaking out among the Indians who died in great numbers of the diſease commonly called the Small-Pox, put an end to that controverſie, there died among the reſt one of the chief Sagamores of the Mattachuſets called Sagamore John, who before his death was inſtructed in the Christian Faith, and toook care that his two Sons ſhould be nurſured therein.

In the year 1633 the Gouerneours before mentioned ſtill governing, there was erected between Charles-Town and Water-Tow:, a Town called New-Town, ſince named Cambridge, in forme like a liſt of Broad-Cloath, reaching to the moſt ſoutherly part of Merrimeck-River, it hath comely and well ordered ſtreets compleated with the fair building of Harver Colledge, this Town was appointed to be the ſeat of Government,

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Gouvernment, but he continued not long: In the year 1634 Thomas Dudy Esq; was choſen Gouvernour, and Mr. Roger Ludlow Deputy Gouvernour, the Free-Men added to the Gouvernment were two hundred and four.

The 9th town called Ipswich, is ſituated on a faire and de-lightfull River, flowing forth from a very pleasant Pond, and afterwards breaking its course through a hideous ſwamp of large extent, it lies in the Sagamoreſhip or Earldome of Agawam, now by the English called Essex.

Twelve miles from Ipswich near upon the Streames of Merrimeck-River is ſituated the 10th Town called Newberry: Newberry: In the year 1635 Mr. John Haines was choſen Gouvernour and Mr. Richard Billingham Deputy-Gouvernour, the number of Free-Men added to this little Common-Wealth, were about 145. This year there arrived ſeverall ſhips with great plenty of proviſions and many perſons of good quaſity came in them, among whom were Sir Henry Vane, Richard Saltingſtaſl Esq; Son to the above-named Sir Richard Saltingſtaſl, Mr. Roger Harlackenden, &c. this year the People of Cambridge other wife called New-Town, hearing of a fertile place upon the River Canekito removed thither, and being out of the Mattachuſets Patent they erected another Gouvernment, called by the Indian name Canekito, being encouraged thereto by the Lord Say and the Lord Brook, who buiſt a forreſt at the mouth of the river and cau'ted it Say-Brook forreſt, paſſing up the river they buiſt a town which they called Hartford, diuers others from ſeverall parts comming into the Roomeſ of thofe that departed from Cambridge town.

The 12th Town ſeated upon a faire ſtreſh river (whose riuiſſets are filled with ſtreſh-marſh, and their streames with fish, it being a branch of that large river of Merrimeck Mowives) is buiſt in the Inland country and cau'ted Concord, it conſiſteth at preſent of above 90. familiſ, their buildings are for the moſt part conveniently placed on one ſtreight ſtream under a Sunny-bank, in a low leuell; the People that firſt ſet forth to buiſt this town ſuſtained great hard-ſhip and miſery by reaſon of the uncoouth waies

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Hingham.

wales and extremity of the weaher, it being the first Inland town that was buile. South East of Charles-river, upon the Sea-coast, is scituated the town of Hingham, the form is somewhat intricate to describe by reason of the Seas wasting crookes where it beats upon a moultring shore, yet in some places the streets are compleat, it consisteth of about 60. families. In the yearc 1638. Sir Henry Vaine was chosen Governer and John Wintrop Esq; Deputy Governer the number of Freemen added about eighty three.

The 15th town is in Plimouth Government scituare upon the Sea-coast first named Dukes-Bury afterward Sand-wich, this yearc there was a great controversy between the Churches of N.w-England and a sort of sectaries called Gertenists, In the year 1637. John Wintrop Esquire was chosen governor, and Thomas Dudly Esquire Deputy Governor, the number of Freemen added 125. by the way I have thought fit in this place to give a breif ac-count of the civill and ecclesiastical Government of this Country; the chiese Court and supream Power of the Commonion-wealth consists of a mixt Magistracy part Aristocracy, part Democracy, which are yearly chosen by the Major vote of the Freemen throughout the Country, they have hitherto had about 12. or 13. Magistrates in the Colony of the Massacuses, the other Colonies have not above 5. or 6. they have hither to been volunteers Governing without pay from the people onely the Governer of the Massacuses hath some years 100. allowed him some years lesse out of the severall townes their Deputies were chosen whose number was ordinarily between 30 and 40 for their particular officers, these are the chiese. Auditer Generall for the County, Treasurer for the County, Secretary for the County, Clark of the Députies, Surveyour General of the Armies. for the Church Government it consisteth partly of Presbyterian discipline, partly of the congregationall way commonly called Independency.

About this time a cruell and Barbarous Nation of the Indians called Pequods lying to the Southwest of the Massacuses were

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were discover'd within some few miles of Hartford town, by one of the English; their comming struck a great terroure into all that inhabited the parts thereabout, but they onely took three Women and return'd, one of them making a violent resistance, had her braines beaten out, the other two they carried away with them, not offering to abuse their persons, (as was supposed they would,) for they esteemed their own shaws being black beyond our women, their chiese designe was to learne of them to make Gun-powder, which seeing they could not tell, they looked on their prize as nothing so pretious as they imagin'd; a little after, another Indian war threatening the English, they resolved together to send an Embassage to Cannonicus, chiese Sachem of the narrow ganset Indians, thereby indeavouring to prevent him from confederating with the Pequods, who, as they had intelligence, were about sending to him to that purpose, Cannonicus being grown old, had resigned the Government to his Nephew Miantinemo, a stern Man, and of a cruell nature.

The Embassadours arriving at his Court, which was about 80 miles from Boston, the Indian King gathered together his chiese Councillours, and having entertain'd them magnificently, and feasted them royally, gave them audience in his State house, where the Sachem to manifest the greater state, lay-along upon the ground, with all his Nobility sitting about him, with their legges doubled up, and their knees touching their chin; the English Interpreter having made his speech in the name of the rest, both Cannonicus, and the young King returned very discreet answers, signifying their refolusions to keep a fair correspondency with the English, and yet not to fall with the Pequods, who a little after making also their addresses to the same King, he disswaded them by many reasons from making war wick the English, and to deliver into their hands those persons that murthred any of them, the Pequods nevertheless though they seemed inclinable to his councell, yet they acted as enimies, for when the English sent a company of Souldiers into their Country, to treat with them about delivering up the murtherers, they made shew of willingness, but spying

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their advantage, they beook them to their heels, and as soon as the *English* were returned home, the *Pequods* not onely insulted over them in a most reviling manner, but also blasphem'd their God, whereupon they raised fresh Souldiers for the Warre, to the number of fourscore out of the severall towns in the *Massachusetts*, and with some *Indian* guides they came to their Fort, within which they had pitcht their wigwams, the entrance being on two sides, with intricate Meanders to enter, at which were placed *Indian* Bowmen, and shot the foremost of the *English* on the shulder, yet they quickly dispatcht them, and rushed in through the winding ways, and placing themselves round the wigwams, they made a shot with the muzzles of the musquets down to the ground, on which the *Indians* lying asleep, were rouzed with very great terror, and defeated with very little adoe, most of them being either wounded, killed, or taken; the *English* being thus possest of the first victory, send their prisoners to the pinnaces, and prosecute the Warre in hand, to the next Battalia of the *Indians*, which lay on a hill about two miles distant, where they gave them a second overthrow, slaying many more of their enemies, the rest flying to a very thick inaccessible swamp or bogge, were therein besieged by the *English*, and skulking up and down, as they saw their opportunity, they would make shot at them with their arrows, and then siddainly fall flat along in the water, at last the *English* finding out a passage into the swamp, utterly defeated them, and put an end to the war, with the losse of few mens lives, and but few wounded.

The same year there was a Synod convented by the Divines of *New-England* at *Cambridge* town, it being the first Synod that had been ever called in this Country, it consisted of 25 Divines, besides divers other eminent Persons, who met together for the suppressing of errors and schismes, a Catalogue of the severall errors that had been spread in *New-England*, being there produc't to the number of 80, and liberty given to any man to dispute pro & con; and none to be charged to be of that opinion, unlesse he declared himselfe so to be.

About

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About this time a new supply coming over into these parts, and not finding in the *Massachusetts* government any commodious place to settle in, they after much search took up a place somewhat more southwardly near the shalles of *Leapecod*, where they found a commodious harbour for shipping, and a fit place to erect a Town in, which they built in a short time, with very fair Housers, and compleat Streets, and shortly after severall others, among which they erected a new Government, which from their first frontier Town *Newhaven*, was called *Newhaven*.

The fourteenth Town in the goverment of the *Massachusetts* is called *Dedham*, being an Inland town situate about ten miles from *Boston* in the County of *Suffolk*, well water'd with *Dedham*, many pleasant stremes, and abounding with Gardens and fruit-trees, it consists of about a hundred Families, being generally given to Husbandry.

The fifteenth Town of this government is called *Weymouth* batter'd on the East with the Seas briny waves, on the *Weymouth* Southwest rocks and swamps make it delightfull to the Deer, as the plowable Meadow-lands are to the Inhabitants.

In the year 1638, *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governor, *Thomas Dudley* Esquire Deputy governor, the number of Freemen added 130. Printing was also brought over into *New-England* about the same time, and about six miles from *Ipswich* Northeastward was erected another town *Rowly*. called *Rowly*; The fourth day of June about two a clock in the afternoon, a generall Earth-quake hapned throughout all the *English* Plantations, it came from the Western parts, and went the direct course Eastward; The civill government proceeding to the censure of severall Hereticks and erroneous persons banisht them to a place more Southward, some settling themselves in the Island of *Providence*, others in an Island about sixteen miles distant, called *Rode Island*; about this time severall well minded people began to erect a College at *Charles* town, to which one Mr. *John Harverd* was *Harverd* very assistent, and at his death gave a thousand pound toward it, whence it was call'd *Harverd College*.

In the year of our Lord 1639 *John Wintkrope* Esquire was chosen

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chosen Governor, and *Thomas Duddy* Esquire Deputy Governor, the number of Freemen added were about 83, about this time began the town of *Hampton* in the County of *Norfolk* to be builte, it is scituare neare the Sea-coast, not far from the river of *Merrimeck*, the great store of salt marsh there did intice the people to set down their habitations there. Nor far from this town of *Hampton*, was erected another town called *Salsbury*, seated upon the broad swift torrent of *Merrimeck* river, it lyeth on the Northern side over against the town of *Newberry*, the river between them being about halfe a mile broad, but hath an Island in the midst thereof, which makes it the more easily passable, the scituature of this town is very pleasant, the branches thereof abounding in fair and goodly Meadows, with good store of stately timber in many places upon the Uplands.

In the year 1640 came over a fresh supply of people into *New-England*, and finding no place to settle in within any of the former erected Colonies, they repaired to a place called *Long-Island*, sevored from the continent of *Newhaven*, about sixteen miles of the salt Sea, being about 120 miles in length, yet but narrow, here the people erected a town called *Southampton*; the same year also the town of *Sudbury* began to be builte in the Inland Country, it is furnishit with great store of fresh marsh, but lying very low, it is much endamaged with Land-flouds, about this time there was builte at *Mount Wount Wollestone* by some old Planters, and certain Farmers of the great town of *Boston*, a town named *Braintree*, being the twentieth town built within the *Mattachusetts* Government, it is well peopled, and hath great store of land in tillage, this year also was laid the foundation of another Colledge at *Newtown*, otherwise called *Cambridge*, being scituated upon a spacious plain, near a fair navigable river, and environed with many neighbouring towns of note, it is at present inlarged by the purchase of neigbour-houses, having a fair hall, convenient studies, and a good Library; the chiefe Benefactour was one Mr. *John Harnes*, who expended about 500 pound towards it, besides a yearly revenue for the maintenance of a Ferry passage, between *Boston*

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Boston and *Charles town*; the first president of this Colledge was *Mr. Henry Dunbar*, an able proficient both in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin: tongues, and a man prudent in all things that belong to the well ordering and bringing up of youth.

In the year 1641. *Richard Beilingham* was chosen Governor, and *John Endicut E'q*; Deputy Governor, the number of Freemen added, were about 503, the one and twentieth Town erected in the *Mattachusetts* government, was upon the Northern cape of the bay, called *Cape Anne*, at first peopled with Fisher-men, till one Mr. *Richard Blindman* coming from green harbour, a place in *Plymouth Patten*, with some few people of his acquaintance seilied here, builte a Town, and named it *Glocester*; there is also scituare upon *Puscataque* river, *Glocester*, to the Northeast of *Boston*, a town called *Dover*, the people *Dover*, whereof being out of any of those Colonies mention'd, hearing of the prosperity of the *Mattachusetts* Patten, desired greatly to submit themselves to their protection and government; they have here a good quantity of Meadow land, and good ground for Indian corn.

In the year 1642, was erected the three and twentieth town, called *Woburn*. *John Winthrop* Esquire was chosen Governor, and *John Endicut* Esquire Deputy Governor, the number of Free-men added, were about 1232.

The year following, being the year 1643, the same Governors were again chosen, the number of Free-men added, were about 87, this year the four Colonies, namely the *Mattachusetts*, *Plimouth*, *Canelico*, and *New haven*, taking into consideration the many Nations that were on all sides of them, as the *French*, *Dutch*, *Jewes*, and *Native Indians*; as also how the three first were to lay claim to lands they never had any right to, and the last to be continually quarrelling and contending, where they saw any hopes of prevailing, and likewise how that though there were four severall Colonies, yet Religion had already united them, hereupon by Commissioners sent from the severall Colonies, they concluded a firm confederacy to assist each other in all just and lawfull Wars, this confederacy being ended, there came in certain *Indian Sachems*, and submitted to the *English* government,

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vernment, as Pomham, Soccanaucob, Miantonomo, and Uncus, but between these Princes arose a very hot quarrell, which the English sought by all meane's to quench, but could not, it being fomented, as is suppos'd by some vagabond English, who for their crimes were banisht from their complices at Rode Island, the Ringleader being one *Samuel Gorton*, the broacher of those heresies before mention'd, these *Gortoni's*, as is said lent *Miantonomo* a corselet for safegard of his Person, *Uncus* was Prince of *Forr*, whose life *Miantonomo*, though a much more potent Prince, and a very austere man, sought to take away by Treachery, hiring a young man of the *Pequod* Nation to murther him, as the following story renders suspected; for one dark evening, this Sachem passing from one *Wigwam* to another, was shot through the arm with an arrow, but yet recovering the palace, he had the arrow pul'd out, and his wound cured, they young man who was suspected, was examin'd how he came by that great store of *Wampumpeage* which he had, and not being able to give a good account, and immediately flying to *Miantonomo*, it increased the suspition, which caused *Uncus* to complain to the English at a generall Court, which they held at *Boylston*, hereupon the young man was examin'd in the presence of *Miantonomo*, who came thither with his attendance, but the young man tutour'd, as is suppos'd before hand, by *Miantonomo*, pretended that *Uncus* had injoynd him to saigne that he was hir'd by *Miantonomo* to kill him, but they not beleiveing this tale, upon farther examination of him in private, concluded he had done the fact, nevertheless they let him depart with *Miantonomo*, advising him to send him home to *Uncus*, but he instead of returning him, cut off his head, and forthwith gather'd an Army of a thousand men, to fight with *Uncus*, who met him with halfe the men, the battell being joyn'd, the *Narrogansets*, though far the greater multitude, were beaten by the *Mawhiggins*, through the valour of *Uncus* their Prince, who sought to perfect his victory by possessing himselfe of the person of their Prince, which he effected, putting his lifeguard to flight, and taking hold of the Sachem himselfe, carried him victoriously away to the town of *Hartford*, desiring

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sin to have advice of the united Colonies, what to doe with his Prisoner, but the Commissioners having had proose of *Miantonomo's* treachery toward thi Prince, and of falsifying his word with them, advised *Uncus* to put him to death, but not to exercise that barbarous cruelty, which is usall among them in such case's, the Sachem upon this advice, not many yeares after pretended to remove *Miantonomo* to a safer place of custody, and by the way caus'd him to be executed, his subjects and kindred were troubled at his death, but the lesser Princes his neighbours over whom he had tyrannized, rather rejoyc'd at it; about this time some English that inhabited those parts among the *Indians* by their permission, desired to have the benefit of the *Mattachusetts* government, as they of *Dover* had done before, and upon the governments condescending, they had designed to have settled there, and to have built a Town, but the *Gortoni's* forbidding them to plant there, and doing them certain injuries, they complain'd to the Governor and Deputy, who issuing out their warrants, summoned them to appear, but they refus'd, and contemned their authority, after this they sent two messengers on purpose to perswade them, but *Samuel Gorton* the ringleader of them, gave the Messengers a peremptory refusall, and as soon they were gone, he writ a pamphlet full of deriding expressions against the Government, mocking also at the *Sacraments*, and at the mysteries of the *New Testament*, whereupon at length the Governours sent a party of men well armed to apprehend him, and the rest of his company, they stood it out as long as they could, but at last they were taken, (all but two or three that ran away,) they stood peremptorily to what they had written, but their greatest punishment was to be confind to certain towns for a few monlhs, and afterwards to be banisht.

In the year 1644. *John Endicutt* Esquire was chosen Governor, and *John Winthrope* Esq; Deputy Governor, the number of *Freemen* added, was about 145. there was also ordained one *Generall Officer* in time of War, under the name of a *Major Generall*, the first that was chosen to this office was *Thomas Dudley* Esquire; about this time *Reading* the

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the four and twentieth Town of the Mattachusetts was built, it is well water'd and situated about a great pond, having two Mills, a saw Mill, and a corn Mill, which stand upon two severall streames, a little after was built the six and twentieth Town in this Colonie, called Wenham, situate between Salem and Ipswich, it is very well water'd, as most Inland Towns are, and the people live altogether upon Husbandry.

In the year 1645. Thomas Dudly Esquire was chosen Governor, and John Wintbrop Esquire Deputy Governor, the number of Free-men added was 56. also John Endicut Esquire was chosen Major Generall for this year, about this time was built the town of Haverhill upon the river of Merimeck. This year the sons of old Cannonicus, their Father being dead, began to fall into hot contentions with their neighbours, and being forbidden by the united Colonies, they did noe stick to threaten wars to the English also, wherupon the Commissioners raised an Army of horse and foot out of the Colonies, and made Major Generall Edward Gibbons Commander in chiefe over them, but the Indians hearing of this preparation, sent some of their chiefe Nobility to the Commissioners of the united Colonies, who were assembled at Boston, to treat about a peace, to which the Commissioners agreed, upon condition they should pay part of the charges of the war intended, and that they should send four of their Sons for Hostages, till the whole sum was paid, and the hostages being sent back before the Wapom was all paid, the two Princes Pesicus and Mexanimo upon the sending a company of armed men to demand it, sent the remainder of the money.

About this time one Mr. Pinchin, having out of desire to improve his estate by trading with the Indians, settled himself in a place very remote from any of the towns of the Mattachusetts Colonie, yet under their government, and great store of people still resorting to him, they at last erected a town upon the river Canedico, calling it Spring-field, being the seven and twentieth Town of the Mattachusetts government, it is very fitly seated for a Beaver trade with the Indians, in

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in regard it is situate upon this large Navigable River, and upon some Rivulets of the same.

In the year 1646 John Wintbrop Esquire was chosen Governor, Thomas Dudly Esquire Deputy Governor, the number of Free-Men added 72. This year the General Court of the Mattachusetts Government taking into consideration the many heresies that were daily broached, a second Synod was convened by them at the Town of Cambridge, wherein severall disputationes were held about Religion, by which having agreed on all matters with a full concurrence of the assembly they were ordered to be put in Print. About the latter end of this year, appeared two Parallij or Images of the Sun, with some other strange Apparitions of Light about them like a Rain-Bow with the heele up-ward: This yeare the General Court appointed a Committee of divers Persons to draw up a body of the laws for the well ordering this Common-Wealth, and to the end that they might be most agreeable to the Rule of Scripture, in every County there was appointed two Magistrates, two Ministers, and two able Persons from among the People, who having provided such a competent number as was fit, with those formerly enacted, new amended, they presented them to the General Court, where they were again peruled and amended, and then another Committee chosen to bring them into form, and present them to the Court again, who in the yeare following pass'd an Act of confirmation upon them, so that in the yeare 1648 they were Printed.

In the year 1647 John Wintbrop Esquire was chosen Governor, Thomas Dudly Esquire Deputy-Governour, John Endicut Esq; Major Generall, the number of Free-Men added was about 85. This year divers persons of quality ventur'd their estates upon an Iron work which they began at Braintree, which profited the owners little, but rather wast'd their stock, in the price of labor was double or triple to what it was in England.

In the year 1648 the same Magistrates were againe chosen, the number of Free-Men added was about 94. This year was founded the Town of Haverhill, about a mile or two

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Malden.

two from the place where the River of Merimick receives its branches into it selfe, hard upon the River Shawshin which is one of her three chiefe heads. Not long after the Town of Malden was built by certain people that came out of Charles-Town, these two Towns being severed the one from the other by the large River of Mistick, also at the town of Boston, by reason of the popularity thereof, being too many to meet in one assembly, they buile another Church or Meeting-House, the North-East part of the Town being separated from the other by a narrow stream cut through a neck of Land by industry, whereby that is become an Island.

These were all the Towns of any accoung that were erected in N.w-England from the first beginning of that Plantation untill the year 1648. It will not be a miss now to acquaint you with the manner of their proceeding in the erecting of their Towns, which was thus; Every Town that was to be buile had its bounds fixed by the General Court, the Grant was to 7 Men of good and honest report, upon condition that within two year they build Housies for habitation thereon, and so go on to make a Town thereof upon the ake of the Court, these seven Men have power to give and grant Out-Lands unto any persons who are willing to take up their dwellings within the said Precinct, and to be admitted to all common Priviledges of the said Town, giving them such an ample portion both of Meadow and Up-Land, as their stock of Cattell and Hounds were like to improve, yet such as were any way unfit for civill Society were not admitted to injoy any Free-Hould, untill they did mend their manner; These 7 Men ordered and disposed of the Streets of the Town as might be best for improvement of Land, they resud' not Men for their Poverty, but according to their ability, were helpfull to the poorest sort, in building up their Houses and distributed to them Land accordingly, the poorest had six or 7 Acres of Meadow, and about 25 of Up-Land. As for their Military Affairs, the Goverour and Magistrates for the time being, are the Standing Councell as well for War as Peale, and

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and either they or the General Councell, may appointe any one whome they shall think fit, to the office of Major Generall of the four Countie, namely *Suffolk*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and *Norfolk*, into which the Government is divided, each hath a Regiment belonging to it, over whom the chief Commander is onely a Sergeant Major, so that to every particular City or Town there belongeth a band or company of Souldiers, moreover this Country aboundeth at present, with all things necessary for the commodiousnesse of humain life, and through the Blessing of *GOD*, and the Industry of the Inhabitants, that Soile bringeth forth all sorts of Graines which are usual among us, and in as great plenty, likewise all kindes of Trades and Manufactures have been there of late very much improv'd.

There are in N.w-England, 25. confiderable Havens, many of which are capable of above 500: Ships, some of a thousand, the principall seat of the *Salvages* is near *Penobscot* toward the North, along the Southern coast lie *Macadams*, *Segolet*, *Pequaquid*, *Sagadahoc*, *Nusconus*, &c. where severall Nations of them inhabit, the chiefe of which are *Segeago*, *Pabtintanuck*, *Pocopassum*, *Taughiancignet*, *Nassaque*, *Masbacoquellek*, *Wawrigueck*, *Passaranack* & their Allies the *Auccocisco*, *Accominicus*, *Pessataquack*, and others all which differ very little one from another in language & manners, and although they are divided into many provinces and particular Lordships, yet the *Bessabees*, which are seated along the banks of the river *Penobscot*, are the most confiderable of all the rest. The *Matahabutes* inhabit two Islands full of Gardens and pleasant fieldes, about a League distant from the continent. The *Massachusetts* inhabiting the middle of the Country, are a people of a very large size, and differ from the rest of the *Salvages* both in language, customes and manner of commerce, they have among them great plenty of *Beavers*, and *Otters*. On the Eastern coast are the *Tarentines* being Allies to the *French*, and having continual Warres with the *Bessabees*, which inhabit on the other side, a little farther the Cape *Tragbixonda*, otherwise called *Champlain*, *St. Louis*, and by the *Natives* *Wyngersberck*, *Shoots*

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shoot it selfe into the Sea by a long neck, before which lie three Islands vulgarly called Tu-k-s-heades, from the fishing of this Country a great revenue may be drawn; in the Months of March, April, May, June, there are caught great quantites of Codfish, and in May, June, July, and August, as great a number of Sturgeons, and likewise an incredible multitude of Herrings. The Earth brings forth of its own accord divers sorts of trees, as Oakes, Cedars, Pines, Pitch-trees, Aromatick-Canes, Sassafras, &c. and among their fruite trees, the cheifest are Mulberries, Wall-nuts, Filberds, Namins, Chestnuts, Vines, Raspisss, Goo:berries, Strawberries, of those Fruits that grow from the seed, Melons, Ginny Beanes, Pease, and Maiz, also a sort of Hemp, of which the Natives make their nets; likewise besides that kind of Grain which the Savages were wont to sow, those that have been brought over from these parts, thrive very well in that soyle, the Merchants also make very great profit of a certain precious Grain named *Alkermes*, which they sell at a very high price; this Country is very commodious for Salipsits, and for Birds and Beasts, there is no Country in the World that yeilds either better or in greater abundance; these Birds which are there in greatest numbers are Turkycocks, Partridges, Swans, Cranes, Geese, Ducks, and especially when Strawberries, begin to be ripe. Of Harts and other the like sort of beasts there are a great number, which bring forth sometimes 3. or 4. Fawnes which is a remarkable sign of the goodness of the Ayr and the soile.

There is a certain kind of Beast, frequent in these Countries, which the Savages call *Mosse*, of the bigness of an Oxe having the head of a Hart with large Horns, which they change every yeare, the neck like that of a Hart, the hair short from the neck all along the back, a loose skin hanging under the throat, the legges long with great feet after the manner of Cows, the talle a little longer then the talle of a Deer, the flesh is of a very good taste which the Savages keep a long time dried in the wind

the

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the hide of it is as thick and solid as the hide of a beef, being profitable for many uses, these Beasts are found in great abundance in an Island near the firm land called by the English Mount Mansel, where the Savages take them in this manner; after they have kindled a great many fires, they beset the Woods, and chace them towards the Sea, into which they cast themselves of their own accord, then they pursue them with their Canow's and kill them; there is no doubt but this Beast might be made very serviceable to man with a little paine and industrie, heare are divers things besides, which yeld great profit by way of traffick, as severall sorts of fish the skins of Beavers, Otters, black Foxes, Martins, and such other like Beasts; also Hemp, Flax, Iron, Boards, and all sorts of materialls, as also Pitch, both hard and liquid, which is there made, is a very profitable commodity, in fine we have not any thing brought either out of France, or Germany, through the sound of Denmark, which may not be had here with a little labour; it is not unknown that Amber-greece, hath been sometimes found there upon the Seashore, and there is no small hopes, also of the finding of Pearle.

This Country being situate in the midst of the temperate zone, in the space between the Arctick circle, and the Tropick of Cancer, one would think it shoul injoy the same temperatute of Ayr, as France, and some part of Italy, but we find the contrary, for that part which borders upon the Sea, is of colder Ayr, partly by reason of the nearnesse of the Sea, the mounting of whose waves, break the reflexion of the Sun beames, partly by reason of the abundance of vapours, which notwithstanding upward abate the ardour of them, but the more inland parts of the Country are indifferently warme, and hath been found by certaine experiance that those Countries which look toward the rising of the Sun, are colder then those which lie toward the West or Sun-setting, and those which have the evening windes on them are warmer then those which have the morning windes, which being so, it fol-

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lowes that the temperature of the Ayr in those regions is most proper and peculiar to the bodies of those of our Nation, who being accustomed to a climate somewhat temperate, are neither able to endure extremity of cold, nor immoderate heat, and thus much I thought fit to publish concerning New-England, in discourse, besides the relation of all my Grand-Fathers proceedings for the effecting of what he so long aim'd at, namely the settling plantations in those parts, I have likewise given a very exact account of the Country, described both the situation, the temperature of the climate the fertility of the soile, the nature and qualities of the people, the traffick and commodities the Country affordeth, in a more exact and methodicall manner, then hath hitherto been performed by any others, I shall now proceed to a breife description of the provinces of *Laconia*, and *Main*, which is that of New-England, which fell to my Grand-Fathers share among the rest of the Patentees, wherein though I have already given a survey of the whole region in Generall, yet they being a considerable part of it; I shall not want matter to speak something materiall concerning these two provinces in particular.

A Breife Description of *Laconia*, a Province in NEW-ENGLAND.

Among divers Plantations of the English happily founded in New England, is a province to the Landward named *Laconia* so called by reason of the great lakes therin, but by the ancient inhabitants thereof it is called the Country of the *Troquois*.

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It lies between the latitude of 44. and 45. degrees having the rivers of *Sagadebeck* and *Myrameck* on the Sea coast of N. w. England Southerly from it, into each of which rivers there is a short passage frequented by the *Savages*, inhabiting neare the lakes, also it hath the great lakes which tend towards *California* in the South Sea on the West thereof, on the North East is the great river of *Canada*, into which the said river disgorgeth it selfe by a fair large river well replenisht with many fruitfull Islands; the Ayr thereof is pure and wholesome, the Country pleasant having some high Hills full of goodly forrests and faire vallies and plaines fruitfull in Corn, Vines, Chesnuts, Wallnuts, and infinite sorts of other fruits; large rivers well stored with fish, and environed with goodly Meadows full of Timber trees.

One of the great lakes is called the lake of *Troquois* which together with a river of the same name running into the river of *Canada* is Sixty or Seventy leagues in length.

In the lake are 4 fair Islands, which are low and full of goodly Woods and Meadowes, having store of game for hunting, as *Stagges*, *Fallow-Dear*, *Elkes*, *Roe-Bucks*, *Beavers*, and other sorts of Beasts which come from the Main Land to the said Islands, the Rivers which fall into the lakes have in them good store of Beavers, of the skins of which Beasts, as also of the Elkes, the *Savages* make their chiefe Traffique.

The said Islands have been inhabited heretofore by the *Savages*, but are now abandoned by reason of their late wars one with another, they contain 12 or 15 leagues in length, and are seated commodiously for habitation in the midst of the lake, which abounds with divers kindes of wholesome Fish.

From this lake run two rivers South ward which fall into the Eastern and Southern Sea coast of New England.

Into this lake there went many years since certain French of *Quebeck* who sided with the *Algoquinns* with the help of their Canow's, which they carried the space of 5 miles over

over the impossible falls, to fight a battaile in revenge of some former injuries done by the *Troquois* to the *Algoquinquins* who had the victory, for which cause the French have been so hated ever since by the nation of the *Troquois*, that none of them durst ever appear in any part of that lake, but their Beavers and other trade said to be 16000 Beavers yearly, is partly sou'd to the Dutch who trade with the west end of the said lake over land by Horses, from their Plantation upon *Hudson's River*, and another part is conceived to be purchas'd by the *Hurons*, who being *Newters*, are friends both to the one and the other, and these *Hurons* bring down the greatest part of all the River of *Canada*. The way over Land to this great lake from the Plantation of *Pascataway*, hath been attempted by Captain *Walter Neal* once *Gouverour*, at the charges of my Grand-Father, Captain *Mason* and some Merchants of *London*, and the discovery wanted one days journey of finishing, because their victuals were spent, which for want of Horses they were enforced to carry with their armes, and their cloathes upon their backs, they intended to make a settlement for trade by *Pinnaces* upon the said lake, which they reckon to be about 90 or 100 miles from the Plantation over Land.

The People of the country are given to hunting of Wilde Beasts, which is their chiefest food.

Their armes are bows and arrows, their armour is made partly of Wood and partly of a kinde of Twisted Stiffe like Cotton Wool.

Their meat is flowre of *Indian Corn*, of that Countries growth sodden to Pap, which they preserve for times of necessity when they cannot hunt.

This Province of *Laconia*, however known by a distinct name, is included within the Province of *Main*, which offers it selfe next to our consideration.

Of

Of the Province of MAIN.

ALL that part of the continent of *New-England* which was allotted by patent to my Grand-Father Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*, and to his Heires, he thought fit to call it by the name of the *Province of Main*. It takes its beginning at the entrance of *Pascataway-Harbour*, and so pasteth up the same into the River of *Newichwaveck* and through the same unto the farthest head thereof, and from thence North-Westwards for the space of one hundred and twenty miles, and from the mouth of *Pascataway-Harbour* aforesaid, North-Eastwards along the Sea-coast to *Sagedabock*, and up the River thereof to *Kynbeyn River*, even as far as the head thereof, and into the land North-Westwards for the space of 120 miles, to these territories are also adjoyned the North halfe of the *Isles of Sholes*, together with the *Isles of Capewock* and *Nantican*, as also all the Islands and Isects lying within five leagues of the Main, all along the Sea-coast between the aforesaid Rivers of *Pascataway* and *Sagedabock*, he no sooner had this Province settled upon him, but he gave publique notice that if any would undertake by himselfe and his associates, to transport a competent number of Inhabitants, to plant in any part of his limits, he would assigne unto him or them such a proportion of land as should in reason satisfie them, reserving onely to himselfe some small high rent, as 2¹ or 2¹--6^d for 100 acres per annum, and if they went about to build any Town or City, he would endow them with such Liberties and Immunitiess, as should make them capable

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to govern themselves within their own limits according to the liberties granted to any Town or Corporation within this Realm of England, and as for others of the meaner sorte that went as Tenants, that they should have such quantties of Land assign'd them as they were able to manage, at the rate of 4. or 6^d an Acre, according to the nature or situation of the place they settle in. As for the division of the Province and the form of Government which he intended to establish, he first divided the Province into severall parts, those he subdivided into distinct Regiments, East, West, North, and South, those again into severall Hundreds, Parishes and Tithings, and these to have their severall Officers to govern according to such Laws as should be agreed upon by publick assent of the Free-Houlders, with the approbation of himselfe or Deputy, and the principall Officers of the Publique State.

The settled Government for the Generall State to whom all appeals were to be made, and from whom all Instructions for the Publique Welfare were to issue, were to consist of himselfe or his Deputy, who was to be chosen every three yeare by himselfe with the advice of his Councell : Next a Chancellour for the determination of all causes ; A Treasurer to whome the care of the Publique Revenue was to be committed ; A Marshal whose office was to over-see the Regiments and to provide Men for Publick Service ; An Admiral to take care of all Maritime Affaires, to whom a Judge of the Admiralty was to be joyn'd to determine all Maritime Causes ; A Master of the Ordnance, to looke to the Publique Armes and Ammunition ; A Secretary to receive intelligence, and to acquaint himselfe or Deputy therewith. To these belong all their severall Officers and Ministers for the execution of all matters proper to their severall places.

The chief Town of this Province is called *Gorgiana*, which is govern'd by a Mayor, the rest are onely inconsiderable Villages or Scatter'd Houses ; but I doubt not after the government of New-England comes once to be thorowly settled, and

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and good Encouragement given to Adventurers and Planters, but it will prove a very flourishing place and be replenish't with many faire Townes and Cities, it being a Province both fruitfull and pleasant.

Thus have I not onely briefly run over all the New World, but also more especially treated of our Northern Plantations of America, wherin if I have not infisited so largely upon particulars as others have done, yet at least I have furnish'd the READER with a much greater variety of memorable things, and that with a clearer Method than hitherto hath beene observ'd, a work not altogether unprofitable, and which if it finde a handsom reception among the more ingenuous sort of Men, I shall not think my Labour to have been ill bestowed.

FINIS.

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A
BRIEFE NARRATION
OF THE
Originall Undertakings
OF THE
ADVANCEMENT
OF
PLANTATIONS
Into the parts of
A M E R I C A.
Especially,
Shewing the beginning, progress
and continuance of that of
New-England.

Written by the right Worshipfull, Sir *Ferdinando Gorges*
Knight and Governour of the Fort and Island of
Plymouth in DEVONSHIRE.

L O N D O N :
Printed by *E. Brudenell, for Nath. Brook at the*
Angell in Cornhill. 1658.



CHAPTER I.

OF THE First Seisin Possession AND NAME OF VIRGINIA.

That Sir Humphrey Gilbert, and Sir Richard Grenville, and many others, Noble spirits of our Nation attempted to settle a Plantation in the parts of America, in the Reigne of Queen Elizabeth is sufficiently published in the painfull collections of Mr. Hackluit, together with the variable successes, of those undertakers of whose labour and charge there remained no other fruit then the Primor seisin and royal possession taken thereof, as of right belonging to the Crown of

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of England, giving it the name of *Virginia*, in the memory and Honour of that Virgin Queen, the wonder of her Sex; by whose Authority those attempts took their first life, and dyed not till the actors ended their daies, and their cheife supporters, and advancers tryed with so many fruitlesse attempts and endlesse charge without hope of profit to follow for many ages to come; so that, that attempt had its end, as many others since that of greater hopes and better grounded, but what shall we say? As nothing is done but according to the time fore decreed by Gods sacred Providence, so doth he provide wherewith to accomplish the same in the fulnesse of it, but the mirror of Queens being summoned to the possession of a more Glorious Reigne, left her terrestriall Crown to her Successor *James*, the Sixth of *Scotland*, to whom of right it did belong:

CHAPTER II.

The reasons and meanes of renewing the undertakings of Plantations in America.

THIS great Monarch Gloriously ascending his Throne, being borne to greatness above his Ancestors, to whom all submitted as to another *Salomon*, for wisedome and justice, as well as for that he brought with him another Crown, whereby those Kingdomes that had so long contended for rights and libertics, perhaps oft times pretended rather to satisfie their present purposes, then that justice required it; But such is the frailty of humane nature as not to be content with what we possesse, but strives by all meanes to enthrall the weaker that is necessitated

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to prevent the worst, though by such meanes sometimes to their greater ruine; With this Union there was also a generall peace concluded between the State, and the King of Spaine, the then onely enemy of our Nation and Religion, whereby our Men of war by Sea and Land were left destitute of all hope of imployment under their owne Prince; And therefore there was liberty given to them (for preventing other evils) to be entertained as Mercenaries under what Prince or State they pleased; A liberty granted upon shew of reason, yet of a dangerous consequence, when our friends and Allyes that had long travelled with us in one and the same quarrell, should now finde our swords sharpened as well against, as for them; Howsoever reason of State approved thereof, the World forbore not to censure it as their affections led them, others grew jealous what might be the issue, especially when it was found that by such liberty the sword was put into their hands, the Law had prohibited them the use; Some there were not liking to be servants to forreigne States, thought it better became them to put in practice the reviving resolution of those free Spirits, that rather chose to spend themselves in seeking a new World, then servilely to be hired but as Slaughterers in the quarrels of Strangers; This resolution being stronger then their meanes to put it into execution, they were forced to let it rest as a dreame, till God should give the meanes to stir up the inclination of such a power able to bring it to life; And so it pleased our great God that there hapned to come into the harbour of *Plymouth* (where I then commanded) one Captain *Weymouth* that had been employed by the Lord *Arundell of Warder* for the discovery of the North-west passage.

But falling shone of his Course, hapned into a River on the Coast of America, called *Pawtuxet*, from whence he brought five of the Natives, three of whose names were *Manida*, *Skettwarroes*, and *Tasquantum*, whom I seldome upon; they were all of one Nation, but of severall parts, and severall Families; This accident must be acknowledged the meanes under God of putting on foote, and giving life to all our Plantations, as by the ensuing discourse will manifestly appear.

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CHAPTER III.

Of the use I made of the Natives.

After I had those people sometimes in my Custody, I observed in them an inclination to follow the example of the better sort; And in all their carriages manifest shewes of great civility farre from the rudenesse of our common people; And the longer I conversed with them, the better hope they gave me of those parts where they did inhabit, as proper for our uses, especially when I found what goodly Rivers, stately Islands, and safe harbours those parts abounded with, Being the speciall marks I levelled at as the onely want our Nation met with in all their Navigations along that Coast; and having kept them full three yeares, I made them able to set me downe what great Rivers ran up into the Land, what Men of note were seated on them, what power they were of, how allied, what enemies they had, and the like of which in his proper place.

CHAPTER IV.

Captain Henry Chaloung sent to make his residence in the Countrey till supplies came.

Those credible informations the Natives had given me of the condition and state of their Countrey, made me send away a Ship furnished with Men and all necessaries, provisions

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provisions convenient for the service intended under the command of Captain Henry Chaloung, a gentleman of a good Family, industrious, and of fair condition, to whom I gave such directions and instructions for his better direction as I knew proper for his use, and my satisfaction, being grounded upon the information I had of the Natives, sending two of them with him to aver the same, Binding both the Captain his Master, and company strictly to follow it; Or to expect the miscarriage of the Voyage to be laid unto their Charge, Commanding them by all meanes to keep the northerly gage, as high as Cape Britton, till they had discovered the Maine, and then to beate it up to the Southward, as the Coast tended, till they found by the Natives they were neer the place they were assigned unto; Though this were a direction contrary to the opinion of our best Sea-men of these times; yet I knew many reasons persuading me thereunto, as well as for that I understood the Natives themselves to be exact Pilots for that Coast, having been accustomed to frequent the same, both as Fishermen and in passing along the shoare to seek their enemies, that dwelt to the Northward of them; But it is not in the wit of Man to prevent the providence of the most High.

For this Captain being some 100 leagues of the Island of Canara, fell sick of a Feaver, and the windes being Westerly, his company shaped their course for the Indies, and coming to St. John De Portoriko, the Captain himselfe went a shoare for the recovery of his health, whiles the Company took in water, and such other provision as they had present use of, expending some time there, hunting after such things as best pleased themselves; That ended, they set their course to fall with their owne height they were directed unto; By which meanes they met the Spanish Fleet that came from Havana, by whom they were taken and carried into Spaine, where their Ship and goods were confiscate, themselves made Prisoners, the voyage overthrown, and both my Natives lost; This the gaine of their breach of Order, which afterwards observed, brought all our Shippes to their desired Ports; The affliction of the Captain and his

Company put the Lord Chief Justice Popham to charge, and my selfe to trouble in procuring their liberties, which was not suddenly obtained.

CHAPTER V.

*The Lord Chief Justice dispatching Cap-
taine Prin from Bristol for the supply
of Captaire Chaloungue.*

Shortly upon my sending away of Captaire Chaloungue, it pleased the Lord Chief Justice according to his promise to dispatch Captain Prin from Bristol, with hope to have found Captaire Chaloungue, where by his instructions he was assigned, who observing the same, happily arrived there, but not hearing by any meanes what became of him, after he had made a perfect discovery of all those Rivers and Harbours he was informed of by his instructions, (the season of the year requiring his return) brings with him the most exact discovery of that Coast that ever came to my hands since, and indeed he was the best able to performe it of any I met withall to this present, which with his relation of the Country, wrought such an impression in the Lord Chiefe Justice, and us all that were his associates, that (notwithstanding our first disaster) we set up our resolutions to follow it with effect, and that upon better grounds, for as yet, our authority was but in motion.

CHAP. VI.

CHAPTER VI.

*Of his Lordships care in procuring his
M A J E S T I E S Authority for setting
two C O L O N I E S.*

IN this Interim his Lordship failed not to interest many of the Lords and others to be Petitioners to his M A J E S T Y for his Royall Authority, for setting two Plantations upon the coasts of America, by the names of the First and Second Colonie ; the first to be undertaken by certaine Noble Men, Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in and about the City of London ; the second by certaine Knights, Gentlemen, and Merchants in the western parts : This being obtained; theirs of London made a very hopefull entrance into their designe, sending away under the command of Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Summers, and many other Gentlemen of quality, a very great and hopefull Plantation to repossesthe parts of Virginia, Sir Thomas Gates happily arrived in the Bay of Jeffepiack, in which navigation Sir George Summers un-happily cast away his Ship upon the Islands of Bermabaes, since called the Summer Islands, in memory of him that deserved the honour for the great paines, care, and industry he used out of the carkasse of his wracked Ship, to build a New Barque sufficient for the transportation of himselfe, distressed company, and provision to finde out Sir Thomas Gates who timely arrived to the wonder of the rest of his consort.

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CHAP. VII

CHAPTER VII.

*The dispatch of the first Plantation,
for the second Colonie sent from Ply-
mouth.*

BY the same Authority all things fully agreed upon between both the Colonies the Lord cheife justice his friends and associates of the West Country, sent from Plymouth Captain Popham as president for that imployment with Captain Rawley Gilbert, and divers other Gentlemen of note in three saile of ships with 100. land-men, for the seizing such a place as they were directed unto by the counsell of that Colonie, who departed from the coast of England the one and thirtieth day of May, Anno 1607. and arrived at their Rendezvouz the 8th of August following; as soone as the President had taken notice of the place, and given order for landing the provisions, he dispatcht away Captain Gilbert with Skitwarres his guide for the through discovery of the rivers and habitations of the Native, by whom he was brought to severall of them where he found civill entertainment, and kind respects far from brutish or Savage natures, so as they suddainely became familiar friends, especially by the meanes of Debamda, and Skitwarres, who had been in England, Debamda being sent by the Lord cheife justice with Captain Prin and Skitwarres by me in company, so as the President was earnestly intreated by Saff:now, Aberemet, and others the principall Sagamores (as they call their great Lords) to go to the Bassabas, who it seemes was their King, and held a State agreeable, expecting that all strangers should have their ad-
dress to him, not he to them. T,

To whom the president would have gone after } several invitations, but was hindred by cross winds and foul weather, so as he was forced to return back, without making good what he had promised, much to the greife of those Sagamores, that were to attend him, The Bassabas notwithstanding hearing of his misfortune, sent his own Son to visit him, and to beat a trade with him for furs. How it succeeded, I could not understand, for that the ships were to be dispatched away for England, the Winter being already come; for it was the 15th day of December before they set saile to return, who brought with them the successe of what had past in that imployment, which so soon as it came to the Lord cheife justice hands, he gave out order to the Councell for sending them back with supplies necessary.

CHAPTER VIII.

*The sending supplies to the Colonie,
and the unhappy death of the Lord
cheife justice before their departure.*

THE supplies being furnished and all things ready only attending for a faire wind, which hapned not before the news of the cheife justice death was posted to them to be transported to the discomfort of the poore Planters, but the ships arriving there in good time, was a great refreshing to those that had had their store-house and most of their provisions burnt the Winter before.

Besides that they were strangely perplexed with the great and unseasonable cold they suffered with that extremity, as the like hath not been heard of since, and it seemes was universal, it being the same yeare, that our Themas were so lockt up that they built their boates upon it, and could

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sould provisions of severall sorts to those that delighted in the Novelties of the times, but the miseries they had past, were nothing to that they suffered by the disastrous news they received of the death of the Lord cheif justice, that sudainely followed the death of their President, but the latter was not so strange, in that he was well stricken in years before he went, and had long been an infirme man. Howsoever hearened by hopes, willing he was to dye in acting something that might be serviceable to God, and honourable to his Country, but that of the death of the cheife justice was such a corrosive to all, as struck them with despaire of future remedy, and it was the more augmented, when they heard of the Sir John Gilbert, Elder brother of Ralph Gilbert that was then their President, a man worthy to be beloved of them all for his industry, and care for their well being ; The President was to return to settle the state his Brother had left him, upon which all resolved to quit the place, and with one consent to away, by which means all our former hopes were frozen to death, though Sir Francis Popham could not so give it over, but continued to send thither severall years after in hope of better fortunes, but found it fruitlesse, and was necessitated at last to fit down with the losse he had already undergone.

CHAPTER IX.

My resolution not to abandon the prosecution of the busynesse, in my opinion so well grounded.

Although I were interested in all those misfortunes, and found it wholly given over by the body of the adventurers, aswell for that they had lost the principall

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cipall support of the designe, as also that the Country it selfe was branded by the retурne of the Plantation, as being over cold, and in respect of that, not habitable by our Nation.

Besides, they understood it to be a taske too great for perticular persons to undertake, though the Country it selfe, the Rivers, Havens, Harbour, upon that coast might in time prove profitable to us.

These last acknowledgements bound me confidently to prosecute my first resolution, not doubting but GOD would effect that which Man despaired of, as for those reasons, the causes of others discouragements, the first onely was given to me, in that had lost so Noble a Friend, and my Nation so worthy a Subject. As for the coldnesse of the Clyme, I had had too much experience in the World to be frigted with such a blast, as knowing many great Kingdomes and large Territories more northerly seated, and by many degrees colder than the Clyme from whence they came, yet plentifullly inhabited, and divers of them stored with no better commodities from Trade and Commerce than those parts afforded, if like Industry, Art, and Labour be used, for the last I had no reason greatly to despaire of meanes when GOD should be pleased by our ordinary frequenting that Country, to make it appeare, it would yeild both profit and content to as many as aimed therat, these being truly (for the most part) the motives that all men labour, howsover otherwise adjoyned with faire colours and goodly shadows.

CHAPTER X.

A resolution to put new life into that scattered and lacerated Body.

Finding I could no longer be seconded by others, I became an owner of a Ship my selfe fit for that imployment, and under colour of fishing and trade, I got a Master and company for her, to which I sent Vines and others my owne servants with their provision for trade and discovery, appointing them to leave the Ship and Ships Company for to follow their businesse in the usuall place, (for I knew they would not be drawn to seek by any meanes) by these and the help of those Natives formerly sent over, I came to be truly informed of so much as gave me assurance that in time I should want no undertakers, though as yet I was forced to hire Men to stay there the Winter Quarter at extream rates, and not without danger, for that the War had consumed the Bashaba, and the most of the great Sagamores, with such Men of Action as followed them, and those that remained were sore afflicted with the Plague, for that the Country was in a manner left void of Inhabitants; Notwithstanding, Vines and the rest with him that lay in the Cabbins with those People that dyed some more, some lesse, mightily, (blessed be GOD for it) not one of them ever felt their heads to ake while they stayed there; and this course I held some years together, but nothing to my private profit, for what I got one way I spent another, so that I began to grow weary of that businesse as not for my turne till better times.

CHAP. XI.

CHAPTER XI.

Captain Harles comming to me with a new proposition of other hopes.

While I was labouring by what meanes I might best continue life in my languishing hopes, there comes one Captain Henry Harley unto me, bringing with him a Native of the Island of Capawick, a place seated to the Southward of Cape Codd whose name was Epenewe a person of a goodly stature, strong and well proportioned, this man was taken upon the main with some twenty nine others by a ship of London that endeavoured to sell them for slaves in Spaine, but being understood that they were Americans, and found to be unapt for their uses, they would not meddle with them, this being one of them they refused, wherein they exprest more worth then those that brought them to the market, who could not but know that our Nation was at that time in travaille for settling of Christian Colonies upon that continent, it being an act much tending to our prejudice, when we came into that part of the Countries, as it shall furthes appeare; how Captaine Harley came to be possessed of this Savage, I know not, but I understood by others how he had been shewed in London for a wonder, it is true (as I have said) he was a goodly man of a brave aspect, stout and sober in his demeanor, and had learned so much English as to bid those that wondred at him, welcome, welcome, this being the last and best use they could make of him, that was now growne out of the peoples wonder, the Captain, falling furchet into his familiarity, found him to be of acquaintance and friendship with those subject to the Bashaba, whom the Captain well knew, being himselfe one of the Plantation,

tion, sent over by the Lord chiefe justice, and by that means understood much of his language, found out the place of his birth, nature of the Country, their severall kinds of commodities, and the like, by which he conceived great hope that good might be made of him, if meaneas could be found for his imployment, but finding adventurers of that kind were worne out of date; after so many faylings, and so soone upon the return of our late Colony, but the Gentleman calling to mind my aptnesse to designes of that nature, lays up his rest to discover his greatest secrets to me, by whom had hoped to rise or fall in this action, after he had spoken with me, and that I had seen his *Savage*, though I had some reason to beleive the Gentleman in what he told me, yet I thought it not amisse to take some time before I undertook a businesse (as I thought) so improbable in some particulare, but yet I doubted not, my resolution being such (as is said) I might make some use of his service; And therefore wiste him to leave him with me, giving him my word, that when I saw my time to send againe to those parts, he should have notice of it, and I would be glad to accept of his service, and that with as great kindnessse as he freely offered it, in the meane time, he might be pleased to take his owne course.

CHAPTER XII.

The reasons of my undertaking the imployment for the Island of Capawick.

AT the time this new *Savage* came unto me, I had recovered *Affacomet*, one of the Natives I sent with Captain Chalownes in his unhappy imployment, with whom I lodged *Epenaw*, who at the first hardly understood one

the

the others speech, till after a while; I perceived the difference wis no more then that, as ours is betweene the Northern and Southerne people, so that I was a little easid in the use I mad: of my old servant whom I ingaged to give account of what he learned by conference between themselves, and he as faithfully performed it; Being fully satisfied of what he was able to say, and the time of making ready, drawing on, following my pretended designes; I thought it became me to acquaint the thrice honoured Lord of *South-Hampton* with it, for that I knew the Captain had some relation to his Lordship, and I not willing in those daies, to undertake any matter extraordinary without his Lordships advice, who approved of it so well that he adventured 100*l.* in that imployment, and his Lordship being at that time Commander of the Isle of *Wight*, where the Captain had his abiding under his Lordship, who out of his noblenesse was pleased to furnish me with some land Souldiers, and to command to me a grave Gentleman, one Captain *Hobson*, who was willing to go that voyage, and to adventure 100*l.* himselfe. To him I gave the command of the Ship, all things being ready, and the company came together, attending but for a faire winde; they set saile in *June*, in *Anno 1614*, being fully instructed how to demeane themselves in every kind, carrying with them *Epenaw*, *Affacomet*, and *Wanape*, another Native of those parts sent me out of the Isle of *Wight* for my better information in the parts of the Country of his knowledge, when as it pleased God that they were arrived upon the coast they were pilotted from place to place, by the Natives themselves, as well as their hearts could desire; And comming to the Harbour where *Epenaw* was to make good his undertaking, the principall inhabitants of the place came aboard, some of them being his Brothers, others his near Couzens, who after they had communed together and were kindly entertained by the Captain, departed in their Cannowes, promising the next morning to come aboard again, and bring some trade with them: But *Epenaw* privately (as it ap- peared)

peared) had contracted with his friends, how he might make his escape without performing what he had undertaken, being in truth no more then he had told me he was to do though with losse of his life, for otherwise if it were found that he had discovered the secrets of his Country, he was sure to have his braines knockt out as soone as he came a shoar, for that cause I gave the Capitaine strict charge to endeavour by all meanes to prevent his escaping from them, and for the more surety, I gave order to have three Gentlemen of my owne kinred to be ever at hand with him, cloathing him with long garments, fitly to be laid hold on, if occasion should require; notwithstanding all this, his friends being all come at the time appointed with twenty Cannows, and lying at a certaine distance with their Bowes ready, the Capitaine calleth to them to come aboard, but they not moving, he speakes to Epenw to come unto him, where he was in the fore castle of the Ship, he being then in the wast of the Ship between two of the Gentlemen that had him in gard, start, suddenly from them, and comming to the Capitaine, calls to his friends in English to come aboard, in the interim slips himselfe over board, and although he were taken hold of by one of the company, yet being a strong and heavy Man, could not be stayed, and was no sooner in the water, but the Natives sent such a shoure of arrowes, and came withall desperatly so neer the Ship, that they carryed him away in despight of all the Musqueteers aboard, who were for the number as good as our nation did afford; And thus were my hopes of that particular made void and frustrate, and they returned without doing more, though otherwise ordered how to have spent that summer to good purpose; but such are the fruits to be looked for, by imploying men Men more zealous of gain than fraught with experience how to make it.

CHAP. XIII.

CHAPTER XIII.

Sir Richard Hakings undertook by authority from the Councell of the second Colonie to trie what service he could do them as President for that yeare.

Having received his Commission and Instructions, he departed in Octob:r 1615, and spent the time of his being in those parts in searching of the Country, and finding out the commodities thereof, but the war was at the height and the principall Natives almost destroyed, so that his observation could not be such as could give account of any new matter, more than formerly had been received, from thence he past along the coast to *Virginia*, & stay'd there some tyme, in expectation of what he could not be satisfied in, so took his next course for *Spain*, to make the best of such commodities he had got together, as he coasted from place to place having sent his Ship laden with Fish to the Market before, and this was all that was done by any of us that yea're.

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the sending of Captaine Rocraft to meeete with Captaine Dermor in NEW-ENGLAND.

ABOUT this time I received letters from Captaine Dermor out of New-England, giving me to understand that

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that there was one of my Savages sent into those parts brought from Malago in a Ship of Bristol, acquainting me with the meanes I might recover him, which I followed and had him sent me, who was after employed with others in the voyage with Captaine Hobson sent to Capawike as is abovesaid, by this Savage Captaine Dormer understood so much of the state of his Country, as drew his affections wholly to follow his hopes that way, to which purpse he writes, that if I pleased to send a Commission to meeet him in New-England, he would endeavour to come from the New-found Land to receive it, and to observe such other instructions as I pleased to give him, whereupon the next season I sent

1619. Captaine Rocraft with a company I had of purpose hired for the service. At his arrivall upon the coast he met with a small Barque of Depe, which he seized upon according to such liberties as was granted unto him in such cases, notwithstanding, the poore French-Man being of our Religion, I was easily perswaded upon his petition to give content for his losse, although it proved much to damage afterwards, for Captaine Rocraft being now shipp'd and furnished with all things necessary, left the Coast contrary to my directions, and went to Virginia, where he had formerly dwelt, and there falling into company with some of his old acquaintance, a quarrell happened between him and another, so that before he could get away he was slaine, by which accident the Barque was left at random, (the most part of the company being on shoar) a storne arising, she was cast away, and all her provisions lost, something was saved but nothing ever came to my hands.

CHAP. XV.

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CHAPTER XV.

Of my imployment of Captain Dormer after his faylings to come from the New-found land to New-England.

Captain Dormer being disappointed of his meanes to *Anno 1619.* come from New-found-land, to New-England, took shipping for England; and came to me at Plymouth where I gave him an account of what I had done, and he me, what his hopes were, to be able to do me service (if I pleased) to imploy him, herupon I conferred his informations, together with mine owne I received by severall wayes, and found them to agree in Many the particulars of highest consequence and best considerations, whereupon I dispatched him away with the company he had gotten together, as fast as my owne Ship could be made ready for her ordinary imployment, sending with him what he thought necessary, hoping to have met Captaine Rocraft, where he was assignd to attend till he received further directions from me, but at the Ships arrivall they found Captain Rocraft gone for *Virginia*, with all his company in the Barque he had taken, of which before Captain Dormer arriving, and seeing Rocraft gone, was much perplexed, yet so resolved he was, that he ceased not to follow his designe with the Men and Meanes which I had sent him, and so shaped his course from Segedabock in 44 degrees to Capawike being in 41 and 36 minutes, leading me a journal of his proceeding, with the description of the Coast all along as he pas'd. Passing by Capawike, he continued his course along the coast from Harbour to Harbour till he came to *Virginia*, where he expected to meeet with Rocraft (as aforesaid) but finding him dead, and all lost that should have supply'd

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ply'd him, he was forced to shift as he could to make his returne, and comming to Capawike and Nautican, and going first to Nautican and from thence to Capawike, he set him selfe and some of his people on shoar, where he met with Epenow the Savage, who had escaped (of whom) before, : This Savage speaking some English, laughed at his owne escape, and reported the story of it, Mr. Dormer tould him he came from mee, and was one of my servants, and that I was much grieved he had beeene so ill used, as to be forced to steale away ; this Savage was so cunning, that after he had questioned him about me and all he knew belonged unto me, conceived he was come on purpose to betray him, and conspired with some of his fellowes to take the Capaine, thereupon they laid hands upon him, but he being a brave stoute Gentleman, drew his Sword and freed himselfe, but not without fourteen wounds, this disaster forced him to make all possible hast to *Virginia* to be cured of his wounds ; at the second returne he had the misfortune to fall sick and die of the infirmitie many of our Nation are subject unto at their first comming into those parts ; the losse of this Man, I confess, much troubled me, and had almost made me resolve never to intermeddle in any of those courses.

CHAPTER XVI.

The reasons of endeavouring to renew our first Patent and to establish the forme of Government by way of Corporation at PLYMOUTH.

After I had made so many trialls of the State and Commodities of the Country, and Nature and Condition of

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of the People, and found all things agreeable to the ends I aymed at from the first, I thought it sorted with Reason and Justice to use the like diligence, order, and care for our affaires in the Northern Plantacion, the Company of *Virginia* for the Southern, with some alteration of the forme of Government, as more proper (in our judgement) for affaires of that kinde, and like enlargement of the borders, beginning where they ended at 40 degrees and from thence to 48 Northwards, and into the land from Sea to Sea; of this my resolution I was bould to offer the fownder considerations to divers of his Majesties honourable Privy Councell, who had so good liking thereunto, as they willingly became interested themselves therein as Patentees, and Councillours for the managing of the busynesse, by whose favours I had the easier passage in the obtaining his Majesties Royall Charter to be granted us according to his warrant to the then Solicitor Generall, the true Copy whereof followeth (viz.) To Sir *Thomas Coventry* Knight, his Majesties Solicitor Generall.

Whereas it is thought fit that a Patent of Incorporation be granted to the Adventurers of the Northern Colonie in *Virginia*, to containe the like Liberties, Priviledges, Power, Authorities, Lands and all other things within their limits, (viz.) between the degrees of 40 and 48, as were heretofore granted to the company in *Virginia*, excepting onely that whereas the said company have a Freedom of Custome & Subsidie for 21 yeare, and of Impositions for ever, this new Company is to be free of Custome and Subsidie for the like terme of yeare, and of Impositions after so long time as his Majestie shall please to grant unto them, this shall be therefore to will and require you to prepare a Patent ready for his Majesties Royall Signature to the purpose aforesaid, leaving a blank for the time of freedome fram imposition to be supplied, and put in by his Majestie, for which this shall be your warrant, dated 23 July 1620

L. Chancellour. L. Privy Seal. Earl of Arundell. Mr. Secretary Calvert. Mr. of the Rolls.	Lord D'gby. Mr. Comptroler. Mr. Secretary Naunton. Mr. of the Wards. L 2
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Signed by the

CHAP. XVII.

CHAPTER XVII.

Shewing the troubles I underwent by the reason of the company of Virginia's exceptions, taken at the Patent granted by the Lords and others for the affaires of NEW-ENGLAND.

I have briefly given you an accempt of the failings and disasters of what hath past in those my former and forigne undertakings, I will now (with your patience) let you see some of my troubles I met with where I might have hoped for a comfortable encouragement, but such is (we commonly see) the condition of humane Nature that what is well intended and confidently pursued by a publick spirit, is notwithstanding sometimes by others made subject to exceptions and so prosecuted as a matter worthy of reprehension, so fared it with me at this present, for I had no sooner past the Patent under the groat Scale, but certaine of the company of Virginia tooke exceptions therar, as conceiving it tended much to their prejudice in that they were debarred the intermeddling within our limits who had formerly excluded us, from having to do with theirs, hereupon severall complaints were made to the King and Lords of the Privy Councell, who after many deliberate hearings, and large debate on both sides, saw no cause wherefore we should not injoy what the King had granted us, as well as they what the King had granted them, especially having obtained from him so many gracious fauours over and above our aymes, as namely severall free gifts, divers great salaries, and other great advantages to the value (as I have understood) of five or six hundred thousand pound whereas our ambition onely

aymed at the enjoying of his Majesties favour and justice to protect and support us in our freedomes, that we might peaceably reape the benefits of G O D's gracious gifts, raised by our owne Industryes, without any of their helpe or hinderances, our desires being so faire that all that were not over partiall, easily assented therunto, and ordered it accordingly, as by the same it may appeare, but that could not suffice, for I was plainly tould, that howsoeuer I had sped before the Lords, I should heare more of it the next Parliament, assuring me that they would have 300 voices more than I, whereupon I replied, If justice could be overthrown by voices, it should not grieve me to loose what I had so honestly gotten; the next Parliament was no sooner assembled, but I found it too true wherewith I was formerly threatned, as you may see it following.

CHAPTER XVIII.

My being Summoned to appeare in the House of Parliament to answer what was to be objected against the Patent of NEW-ENGLAND.

THE whole house being dissolved into a Committee, Sir Edward Cook, being in the chaire, I was called for to the Barre, where after some space it pleased him to tell me that the House understood that there was a Patent granted to me, and diverse other noble persons therein nominated for the establishing of a Colony in New England, this (as it seemes) was a grievance of the Common-wealth, and so complained of in respect of many particulars therein contained contrary

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to the Lawes and priviledges of the subjects, as also that it was a Monopoly, and the colour of planting a Colony put upon it for particular ends, and private gaine, which the House was to looke unto and to Minister justice to all parties, assuring me further that I should receive nothing but justice, and that the House would do no wrong to any, that I was a Gentleman of Honour and worth, but the Publique was to be respected before all particulars, but before they could descend to other matters in the businesse, the Patent was to be brought into the House, therefore he required the delivery of it.

To this generall Charge and speciaall Command I humbly replied, that for my owne parr, I was but a particular person, and inferior to many, to whom the Patent was granted, having no power to deliver it, without their assents, neither in truth was it in my custody, but being demanded who had it, I answered that it remained still (for ought I knew) in the Crowne office, where it was left since the last Parliament, for that it was resolved to be renewed for the amendment of some faults contained therein, from whence if it pleased the House, they might command it, and dispose thereof as their wisedomes thought it good. But to the generall Charge I know not (under favour) how any action of that kind could be a grievance to the publique, seeing at first it was undertaken for the advancement of Religion, the enlargement of the bounds of our Nation, the increase of trade, and the imployment of many thousands of all sorts of people.

That I conceived it could not be esteemed a Monopoly, though it is true at the first discovery of the coast few were interested in the charge thereof, for many could not be drawn to adventure in actions of that kind where they were assured of losse, and small hopes of gain.

And indeed so many adventures had been made, and so many losses sustained and received, that all or the most part that tasted thereof grew weary, till now it is found

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found by our contynous perseverance therein, that some profit by a course of fishing, upon that coast, may be made extraordinary, which was never intended to be converted to private uses by any grant obtained by us from his Majesty, as by the severall offers made to all the Maritine Cities and Townes in the Westerne parts, that pleased to partake of the Liberties, and Immunitiess granted to us by his Majesty, which was desired principally for our warrant to regulate those affaires, the better to settle the publique Plantation by the profits to be raised by such as sought the benefit thereof, (being no more in effect) then many private Gentlemen, and Lords of manors within our owne Countries enjoyed at this present, and that both agreeable to the laws and justice of our Nation without offence to the subjects Liberties; But for my particular, I was glad of the present occasion that had so happily called them together from all parts of the Kingdome, to whom I was humbly bold in the behalfe of my selfe and the rest of those intrusted in the Patent to make present proffer thereof to the House for the Generall estate of the whol'e Kingdome, so they would prosecute the settling the Plantation, as from the first was intended, wherin we would be their humble servants in all that lay in our power, without looking back to the great charge that had been expended in the discovery, and seizure of the coast, and bringing it to the passe it was come unto. That what was more to be said to the Patent for the present, I humbly prayed I might receive in particular, to the end I might be the better furnished to give them answer thereunto by my Councell, at such time they pleased to heare me againe, being confident, I should not onely have their approbation in the further prosecuting so well grounded a designe, but their furtherance also, howsoever I was willing to submit the whole to their honourable censures, hereupon it was ordered, that the Patent should be looked into by a Committee assygned for that purpose, and the exceptions taken against it

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it delivered to me, that had a prefixed day to attend them againe with my Councell at Law to answer to those their objections.

CHAPTER XIX.

My second appearance with my Councell.

THE time assigned being come, and I not receiving their objections (as by the House it was ordered) I attended without my Councell, in that I wanted upon which to build my instructions for preparing them as in duty I ought, but being called I humbly told them, that in obedience to their commands, I attended to receive the Houses objections against the Patent of New-England, but it was not yet come to my hands, where the fault was I knew not, and therefore I besought them to assigne me a new day, and to order I might have it delivered to me as was intended, or otherwise if they so pleased, I was ready without my Councell to answer what could be objected, doubting, they might conceive, I sought by delays to put off the busynesse to this it was answered by Sir Edward Cooke, that I had gained great favour of the House to receive the particulars in writing, by which I was able to plead my own cause (though as yet I had it not) but I acknowledged the greatnessse of their favours, and attended their further commands, according to the time assaigned.

CHAP. XX.

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CHAPTER XX.

My appearance the third time, together with my Councell at Law.

Having received the Houses exceptions against the Patent, I drew up my full answers to every particular, and entertained for my councell Mr. Finch of Grayes Inne (since that the Lord Finch) and Mr. Caltrup, afterwards Attorney Generall of the Court of Wards; To these I delivered my instructions, assigning them to proceed accordingly, but, as in great Cautes before great States; where the Court seemes to be a party, Councell oftentimes is shye of wading farther than with their safety they may returne; however, both did so well, the one for the matter of Justice, the other for the matter of Law, as in Common Judgement the Objections were fully answered, and they seeming to be at a stand; the House demanded of me what I had more to say my selfe, I being sensible wherein my Councell came short of my intentions, besought the House to take into their grave considerations, that the most part of the Fisher-Men spoken of, had in obedience to his Majesties Royall Grants conformed themselves thereunto, and I hoped that they were but particular persons that opposed themselves against it, but admit all of them had joyned together, (yet had that belonged rather to the Coancell for those affaires) to have complained of them, for the many injuries and outrages done by them, that the Countell of their owne charge and cost, had first discovered that goodly coast, and found that hopefull meanes to settle a flourishing Plantation for the good of this Kingdom in general, as well great Lords as Knights, Esquires, Gentlemen, Merchants, Fisher-Men, Trades-Men, Husband-Men, Labourers, and the like, and that both to honour and profit, that the enlargement of the Kings Dominions

Dominions, with the advancement of Religion in those desert parts, are matters of highest consequence, and far exceeding a simple and disorderly course of Fishing, which would soone be given over, for that so goodly a Coast could not be long left unpeopled by the French, Spanish, or Dutch, so that if the Plantation be destroyed, the Fishing is lost, and then the profit and honour of our Nation must perish (in all opinion) both to present and future ages, which these Men principally aymed at, that the mischiefe already sustained by those disorderly Persons, are inhumane and intollerable; for first in their manners and behaviour they are worse than the very Savages, impudently and openly lying with their Women, teaching their Men to drinke drunke, to sweare and blasphemie the Name of GOD, and in their drunken humour to fall together by the ears, thereby giving them occasion to seek revenge; besides, they couzen and abuse the Savages in trading and traffick-
ing, selling them Salt covered with Butter in stead of so much Butter, and the like couzenages and deceipt, both to bring the Planters and all our Nation into contempt and disgrace, thereby to give the easier passage to those People that dealt more righteously with them; that they sell unto the Savages, Misquets, Fowling-Pieces, Powder, S^ror, Swords, Arrow-Heads, and other Armes, wherewith the Savages slew many of those Fisher-Men, and are growne so able, & so apt, as they become most dangerous to the Planters; and I concluded,

That in this particular I had beeene drawne out of my zeale to my Countryes happiness, to engage my estate so deeply as I had done, and having but two Sonnes, I adventured the life of one of them (who is there at this present) for the better advancement thereof, with others of his Kinsmen of his owne name with many other private friends) which so neerly concerned me, that if I did expresse more passion than ordinary in the delivery thereof, I hoped the House would be pleased to pardon me, affirming, that if I should do lesse, I might appeare willing to suffer them to perish by my Negligence, Connivenc^e, Im-
providence

providence, or Ungratefulnesse, to the dishonour of my Nation, and burden of my owne Conscience, but these things being considered, I presume the Honourable assembly will do what in all respects shall be both just and lawfull, and that in confidence thereof, I wil ceale to be further troublesome.

CHAPTER XXI.

What followed upon my answer to the Houses exceptions.

Being perswaded in my owne understanding, as well as in the judgement of those that accompanied me I had sufficently satisfied the most part of the House, the rather for that they forbad the Lawyers to speake any more, after I began to deliver what I had to say for my selfe, with this hope I departed attending the successse, but understanding (from those that were favourers and parties with me) that my opposites held their resolutions to make a Publicke Grievance, and for such, to present it to his Majesty.

Herenpon I thought it became me to use my best meane his Majesty might have sight of their exceptions and my answers, which accordingly was performed; so that at the time the Houses presented the Publicke Grievances of the Kingdome, that of the Patent of New-England was the first, wherein was declared, that having heard me and my Learned Councell severall dayes, but that I could not defend the same, which the King observing was a little moved, finding the matter was made greater than the cause required; this their Publicke Declaration of the Houses, dislike of the cause, shooke of all my adventurers for Plantation, and made many of the Patentees to quit their Interest, so that in all likelihood I must fall under the weight

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weight of so heavy a burthen, but the justnesse of my cause being truly apprehended by the King, from which I understood, he was not to be drawne to overthrow the Corporation he so much approved of in his owne judgement, and I was wifhing not to omit the prosecution thereof, as cause required, but I thought better to forbear for the present, in honour and respect of what had past in so publicke a manner betwene the King and his House of Commons, who shortly after upon severall reasons, rising from particular persons, who (as it seemed) were more liberal in their language than became them, trenching farther upon the Kings Prerogative Power, he thought to be tolerated as doubting of the consequence thereof, whereupon the Parliament was dismissed, divers of those free speakers committed to the Tower, others to other Prisons, so that now I was called upon to attend those affaires on severall accidents that happened. As first, for that the French Embassadour made challenge to those Territories granted us by the King our Soveraigne, in the behalfe of the King of France, his Master, as belonging to his Subjects, that by his authority were possessed thereof as a part of *Nova France*, to which I was commanded by the King to give answer to the Embassadour his claime, which was sent me from the Lord Treasurer under the title of *Le Memorial de Monsieur Seigneur Le Conte de Tillieres, Am'assadeur pour Le Royde France*; Whereunto I made so full a reply (as it seemes) there was no more heard of that their claime. But as Captaine Dormer, who (as I said) was coasting that Country, met with some Hollanders that were soled in a place we call *Hudson's River*, in trade with the Natives, who in the right of our Patent forbade them the place, as being by his Majestie appointed to us; there answer was, they understood no such thing, nor found any of our Nation there, so that they hoped they had not offended; However, this their communication removed them not, but upon our complaining of their intrusion to his Majesty, order was given to his Embassadours to deale with the States, to know by what warrant any of their Subjects tooke upon them to settle within thos

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those limits by him granted to his Subjects who were royally seized of a part thereof; to which was answered, that they knew of no such thing, if there were any, it was without their authority, and that they onely had enacted the company for the affaires of the *West-Indies*; this answer being returned, made us to prosecute our busynesse, and to resolve of the removing of those Interlopers to force them to submit to the Government of those to whome that place belonged. Thus you may see how many burthens I travailed under of all sides, and yet not come near my journies end.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of the Descent of Mr. Perce, Mr. Day, others their Associates, within our limits being bound for Virginia.

Before the unhappy controversie hapned between those of *Virginia*, and my selfe (as you have heard), they were forced through the great charge they had been at, to hearken to any propositions that might give ease and furtherance to so hopefull a busynesse; to that purpose, it was referred to their considerations how necessary it was, that meane might be used to draw into those enterprizes some of those families that had refiued themselves into *Holland* for scrupule of conscience, giving them such freedome and liberty, as might stand with their likings, this advice being hearkned unto, there were that undertook the putteng it in practise, and accordingly brought it to effect so far forth, as that the three ships (such as their weake fortunes were able to provide) whereof two proved unservicable and so were left.

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left behir'd, the third with great difficulty recovered the coast of New-England, where they landed their people, many of them weake and feeble through the length of the Navigation, the leakiness of the ship, and want of many other necessaries such undertakings required ; but they were not many daies a shoar before they had gotten both health and strength, through the comfort of the Ayr, the store of fish and fowle, with plenty of wholsome rootes and hearbs the Country affwarded ; besides the civill respect the Natives used towards them, tending much to their happiness in so great extremitie they were in, after they had well considered the state of their affaires and found that the Authority they had from the Company of Virginia could not warrant their abode in that place, which they found so prosperous and pleasing to them, they hastned away their ship, with order to their Sollicitor to deale with me, to be a meanes they mighe have a grant from the Councell of New Englands affaires to settle in the place, which was accordingly performed to their particular satisfaction and good content of them all, which place was after called New-Plymouth, where they have continued ever since very peaceable, and in all plenty of all necessaries that nature needeth, if that could satisfie our vaine affections, where I will leave them for the present.

CHAPTER XXIII.

My Son Captain Robert Gorges sent by Authority of the Councell for those affaires, as their Lievttenant Generall.

THE severall complaints made to the Councell of the abuses committed by severall the Fishermen, and other

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ther Interlopers, who without order from them frequented those coasts, tending to the scorne of our Nation, both to the ordinary mixing themselves with their women, and other beastly demeanors, tending to Drunkenesse to the overthrow of our trade and dishonour of the Government.

For reformation whereof, and to prevent the evils that may ensue, they were pleased to revolve of the sending some one into those parts, as their Lievttenant, to regulate the estate of their affaires and those abuses, hereupon my Son Robert Gorges being newly come out of the Venetian War, was the man they were pleased to pitch upon being one of the company, and interested in a proportion of the land with the rest of the Patentees, in the Bay of the Massebewset containing ten miles in breadch, and thirty miles into the maine land, who between my Lord Gorges and my selfe, was speedily sent away into the said Bay of Massebewset, where he arrived about the beginning of August following, Anno 1623. that being the place he resolved to make his residence, as proper for the Publique, as well as for his private, where landing his provissons, and building his storehouses, he sent to them of New-Plymouth (who by his Commission were authorised to be his assistants) to come unto him, who willingly obeyed his order, and as carefully discharged their duties ; by whose exprise he suddenly understood what was to be done with the poore meanes he had, believynge the supplyes he expected wold follow, according to the undertakings of divers his familiar friends who had promised as much ; but they hearing how I sped in the House of Parliament withdrew themselves, and my selfe and friends were wholly disabled to do any thing to purpose. The report of these proceedings with us, comming to my Sons eare, he was advised to returne home, till better occasion should offer it selfe unto him.

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Here followes my Son Capteine Gorges Patent.

To all whom these presents shall come, the Councell for the Affaires of NEW-ENGLAND in AMERICA; send Greeting.

Whereas it hath pleased the Kings Most Excellent Majesty by his Royall Grant, bearing date the third day of November, in the eighteenth year of his Majesties Reigne over this his Highnes Realme of England, &c. For divers causes therein expressed, absolutely to give, grant, and confirme unto us the said Councell and our Successours, all the foresaid Land of New-England, lying and being from fourty to fourty eight degrees of Northerly Latitude, and in length by all that breadth aforesaid, from Sea to Sea throughout the Main Land, together with all the Woods, Waters, Rivers, Soyle, Havens, Harbour, Islands, and other Commodities, whatsoever thereunto belonging, with all Priviledges, Preheminencies, Proffits, and Liberties by Sea and Land, as by the said Grant, amongst other things therein contained, more at large appeareth. Now know all Men by these Presents, that we the Councell of New England, for and in respect of the good and speciall service done by Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight to the Plantation, from the first attempt thereof unto this present, as also for many other causes, us hereunto moving, and likewise for and in consideration of the payment of one hundred and sixty pounds of lawfull English

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Englysh Money unto the hands of our Treasurer, by Robert Gorges Sonne of the said Sir Ferdinando Gorges Knight, whereof, and of every part and parcell whereof the said Robert Gorges his Heires Executors and Assigneis are for ever acquitted and discharged by these presents, have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, do give grant and confirme unto the said Robert Gorges, his Heires and Assigneis for ever, all that part of the Main Land in New-England aforesaid, commonly called or knowne by the name of Messachustack, situate lying and being upon the North-East side of the Bay, called or knowne by the name of Messachuset, or by what other name or names soever it be, or shall be called or knowne, together with all the Shoars and Coasts along the Sea, for ten Englysh miles in a streight line towards the North-East, accounting one thousand seven hundred sixty yards to the mile, and thirty Englysh miles (after the same rate) unto the Main Land through all the breadth aforesaid, together with all the Islets and Islands, lying within three miles of any part of the said lands(except such Islands as are formerly granted,) together also with all the Lande, Rivers, Mines and Minerals, Woods, Quarryes, Marshes, Waters, Lakes, Fishings, Hunting, Fowlings, and Commodities and Hereditaments whatsoever, with all and singular their appurtenances, together with all Prerogatives, Rights, Jurisdiccons, and Royalties, and power of Judicature in all Causes and Matters whatsoever Criminal, Capital and Civil, arising, or which may hereafter arise within the Limits, Bounds, and Precincts aforesaid, to be executed according to the great Charter of England, and such Lawes as shall be hereafter established by Publique Authority of the State assembled in Parliament in New-England, to be executed and exercised by the said Robert Gorges his Heires and Assigneis, or his or their Deputies, Lieutenants, Judges, Stewards, or other officers thereunto by him or them assigned, deputed or appointed from time to time, with all other Priviledges, Franchises, Liberties, and Immunitiess, with Escheats and casualties thereof arising, or which shall or may hereafter arise within the

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the said Limits and Precincts, with all the Interest, Right, Title, Claime, and Demand whatsoever, which we the said Councell and our Successours now of right have or ought to have, and claime or may have, or acquire hereafter in or to the said portion of Lands, and Islands, or any the Premisses, in as free, ample, large and beneficall manner to all intents, constructions, and purposcs whatsoever, as we the said Councell by his Majetties said Letters-Patents, may, or can grant the same (saving and alwayes reserving) unto the said Councell, and their Successours, and to the court of Parliament hereafter to be in N: w: Eng: and aforesaid, and to either of them power to receive, heare, and determine all and singlar Appelaie and Appeals of every person and persons whatsoever, dwelling or inhabiting within the said Territories, and Islands, or either or any of them to the said Robert Gorges granted as aforesaid, or from all Judgments, and Sentences whatsoever given within the said Territories, to have and to hould all and every the Lands and Premisses above by these presents granted (except before excepted) with their and every of their Appurtenances with all the Royalties, Jurisdicitions, Mines, Mineralls, Woods, Fishing, Fowling, Hunting, Water, Rivers, and all other Profits, Commodities, and Hereditamentis whatsoever, within the Precincts aforesaid, or to the said Lands, Islands, or Premisses, or any of them in any wise belonging or appertaining, to the said Robert Gorges his Heires and Alligneis for ever, to the onely proper use and behoofe of the said Robert Gorges his Heires and Alligneis for ever more; to be held of the said Councell, and their Successours, per *GladiumComitatus*, that is to say, by finding 4 able Men conveniently armed or arrayed for the Warres to attend upon the Governour for any service within fourteen dayes after warning, and yeilding and paying unto the said Councell one fiftie h: part of all the Oare of the Mines of Gold and Silver, which shall be had, possessed, and obtained within the Precincts aforesaid, for all services and demands whatsoever, to be deliv red into the Tower of London in England, to and for the use of his Majesty his Heires and Successours from time to time;

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And lastly know ye, that we the said Councell have Deputed, Authorized, and Appointed, and in our place and stead have put *David Thomson Gent.* or in his absence any other person that shall be their Governour, or other Officer unto the said Councell, to be our true and lawfull Attourney and Attourneys, and in our name and stead to enter into the said Lands, and other the Premisses with their Appurtenances, or into soone part thereof in the name of the whole, for us and in our names to have and take Possession and Seisin thereof, and after such Possession and Seisin thereof, or of some other part thereof had and taken, then for us and in our name to deliver the same unto the said *Robert Gorges* or his Heires, or to his or their certain Attourney or Attourneys to be by him or his heires appointed in that behalfe, according to the true intent and meaning of these Presents, Ratifying, Confirming, and Allowing, all and whatsoever our Attourney or Attourneys shall do in or about the Premisse, or in part thereof by vertue of these Presents. In witnesse whereof, we have affixed our Common Seale, the thirtieth day of December in the yeare of the Reigne of our Sovereign Lord *JAMES* by the Grace of *GOD* of *England, France and Ireland*, King, Defendor of the Faith, &c. the twentieth, and of Scotland the fifty sixth.

Lenox Hamilton.

Arrundell Surrey.

Barn. Goach.

Robert Mansell.

Wi. Boles.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Captaine John Mafons the meanes of Interesting the Scottish Nation into that of New-Scotland.

Captaine John Mason was himselfe a man of action and had been sometime Goverour of a Plantation in the New-Found-land, his time being expired there, he returned into England, where he met with Sir William Alexander who was Mr. of requests to his Majesty for the realme of Scotland, but since Earle of Starline, who hearing of Captaine Masons late comming out of the New-Found-land was delirous to be acquainted with him. To that end he invited him to his house, and after he had throughly informed himselfe of the estate of that Country, he declared his affection to Plantation, and wisht the Captaine to be a means to procure him a Grant of the Planters thereof for a portion of land with them, who effected what he desired. The Captaine understanding how far forth I had proceeded in the businesse of New-England, advised him to deale with me for a part of what we might conveniently spare, without our prejudice within the bounds of our Grant. Sir William Alexander intending to make himselfe sure of his purpose, procured his Majesty (for what could they not do in those times in such cases) to send to me to assigne him a part of our Territories, his Majesties gracious message was to me, as a command agreeing with his pleasure, to have it so. Whereupon an instrument was presently drawn for the bounding thereof, which was to be called New-Scotland, which afterwards was Granted him by the King under

under the Seal of Scotland. Thus much I thought fit to insert by the way, that posterity might know the ground, from whence businesse of that nature had their originall.

CHAPTER XXV.

L ieutenant Colonell Norton undertaking to seile a Plantation on the River of Agomenico, if I pleased to beare a part with him and his Associates, this Gentleman was one I had long known, who had raised himself from a Souldier, to the quality he had from a Corporall to a Serjunt, and so upward he was painfull and industrious, well understanding what belonged to his duties in whatsoever he undertooke, and strongly affected to the businesse of Plantation, having acquainted me of his desighne, and of his Associates, I gave him my word, I would be his intercessour to the Lords for obtayning him a Patent for any place he desired, not already Granted to any other, but conceaving he should be so much the better fortisched, if he could get me to be an undertaker with him, and his Associates upon his motion, I was contented my Grand-Son Ferdinando should be nominated together with him and the rest, to whom was past a Patent of twelve thousand Acres of land upon the East-side of the River Agomenico, and twelve thousand of Acres more of land on the West-side to my said Son Ferdinando, hereupon he and some of his Associates hastened to take possession of their Territories, carrying with them their Families, and other necessary provissons, and I sent over for my Son, my Nephew Captaine William Gorges, who had been my Lieutenant in the Fort of Plymouth, with some other Craftsmen for the building of houses, and erecting of Saw-Mills; And by other

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other shipping from Bristol, some Cartell with other servants, by which the foundation of the Plantation was laid, and I was the more hopefull of the happy successe thereof, for that I had not far from that place, I hard Vines, a Gentleman and Servant of my owne, who was settled there some years before, and had beene interessed in the discovery and seizure thereof for me, as formerly hath been related, by whose diligence and care those my affires had the better successe, as more at large will appear in its proper place.

CHAPTER XXVI.

What followed the breaking up of the PARLIAMENT in such discontent.

THE King not pleased with divers the passages of some particular persons, who in their speeches seemed to trench farther on his Royall Prerogative than stood with his safety and honour to give way unto, suddenly brake off the Parliament, whereby divers were so fearfull what would follow so unaccustomed an action, some of the principall of those liberal speakers being committed to the Tower, others to other Prisons, which tooke all hope of Reformation of Church-Government from many not affecting Episcopal Jurisdiction, nor the ushull practise of the Common Prayers of the Church, whereof there were severall sorts, though not agreeing among themselves, yet all of like dislike of those particulars, some of the discreeter sort to avoid what they found themselves subje unto, made use of their friends to procure from the Councell for the affaires of New-England to settel a Colony within their limits, to which it pleased the thrice honoured Lord of Warwick to write to me then at Plimouth, to condescend that a Patent might be granted to such as then sued for it, whereupon I gave

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gave my approbation so far forth as it might not be prejudicial to my Sonne Robert Gorges interests, whereof he had a Patent under the Seale of the Councell, hereupon there was a Grant passed as was thought reasonable, but the same was after enlarged by his Majesty and confirmed under the great Seale of England, by the Authority whereof the undertakers proceeded so effectually, that in a very short time numbers of people of all sorts flocked thither in heapes, that at last it was specially ordered by the Kings command, that none should be suffered to go without licence first had and obtained, and they to take the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, so that what I long before prophesied, when I could hardly get any for money to relide there, was now brought to passe in a high Measure, the reason of that restraint was grounded upon the severall complaints, that came out of those parts, of the divers secks and schismes that were amongst them, all contemning the publique Government of the Ecclesiasticall State; And it was doubted, that they would in short time, wholly shke off the Royall Jurisdiction of the Soveraigne Magistrate.

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The Second Booke.

CHAPTER I.

Shewing the reasons of my desire and others my Associates to resigne the grand Patent to his Majesty, and the dividing of the Sea coasts between the Lords who had continued constant favourers and followers thereof.

After I had past all those failings in my first attempts you have heard of, and had undergone those home-stormes aforespoken of by those of *Virginia*, I would willingly have sat down in dispaire of what I aymed at, but was stirred up and incouraged by the most eminent of our company, not to give over the businesse his Majesty did so much approve of, whose gracious favour I should not want, and whereof I had already sufficient proofe. Hereupon I began againe to erect my thoughts how ought might be effected to advance the weak foundation already laid, when as so it pleased God to have it, in the yeare 1621. after the Parliament that then sat brake off in discontent, I was sollicitid to consent to the passing of a Patent to certain undertakeers who intended to transport themselves into those parts, with their whole Families, as I shewed before. The libertie

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Vertie they obtained thereby, and the report of their well doing, drew after them multitudes of discontented persons of severall fests and condicions, in so much that they began at last to be a pester to themselves, threatening a civill war before they had established a civill form of Government between themselves, and doubtlesse had not the patience and wisedome of Mr. *Wantrop*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Dudly*, and others their assistants, and oþers been the greater, much mischiefe would sudainly have overwhelmed them, more then did befall them, notwithstanding amongst those great swarmes there went many that wanted not love and affection to the Honour of the King, and happinesse of their Native Country, however they were mixt with those that had the State of the established Church Government in such scorne, and contempt, as finding themselves in a Countrey of liberty, where tongues might speake with out controul, many fullers of malice, than reason, spared not to speake the worst, that evill affections could invent, in so much that the distance of the place could not impeach the transportation thereof to the cares of those it most concerned, and who were bound in Honour and Justice to vindicate the State, he was so eminent a servant unto.

Hereupon the King and his Councell began to take into their serious considerations, the consequences that might follow so unbridled spirits, and the Lords interested in the Government of those affaires, finding the Kingadislike thereof, considered how to give his Majesty (and his Councell of State) some satisfaction for the time to come, *Anno. 1622.* Thereupon it was ordered that none should be suffered to passe into *New-England*, but such as did take the oaths of Supremacy, and Allegiance; This held sometime, but was omitted till the yeare 1631. till which time, as the daily reports brought over word of their continued misdemeanors, for that at last, I my selfe was called upon (with others) as being the supþporter and Author of all that was diuertfull: I confesseled

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Shewing the reasons of my desire and others my Associates to resigne the grand Patent to his Majesty, and the dividing of the Sea coasts between the Lords who had continued constant favourers and followers thereof.

After I had past all those failings in my first attempts you have hard of, and had undergone those home-stormes aforespoken of by those of *Virginia*, I would willingly have sat down in dispaire of what I aymed at, but was stirred up and encouraged by the most eminent of our company, not to give over the busynesse his Majesty did so much approve of, whose gracious favour I should not want, and whereof I had already sufficient prooef. Hereupon I began againe to erect my thoughts how ought might be effected to advance the weak foundation already laid, when as so it pleased God to have it, in the yeare 1621. after the Parliament that then sat brake off in discontent, I was sollicited to consent to the passing of a Patent to certain under-takers who intended to transport themselves into those parts, with their whole Families, as I shewed before. The libertie

bertie they obtained thereby, and the report of their well doing, drew after them multitudes of discontented persons of severall sects and conditions, in so much that they began at last to be a pester to themselves, threatening a civil war before they had established a civil form of Government between themselves, and doubtlesse had not the patience and wisedome of Mr. *Wentbrop*, Mr. *Humphreys*, Mr. *Dudly*, and others their assistante, and others been the greater, much mischiefe would sudainly have overwhelmed them, more then did befall them, notwithstanding amongst those great swarmes there went many that wanted not love and affection to the Honour of the King, and happiness of their Native Country, however they were mixt with those that had the State of the established Church Government in such scorne, and contempn, as finding themselves in a Countrey of liberty, where tongues might speake with out controule, many fullers of malice, than reason, spared not to speake the worst, that evill affections could invent, in so much that the distance of the place could not impeach the transporation thereof to the cares of those it most concerned, and who were bound in Honour and Justice to vindicate the State, he was so eminent a servant unto.

Hereupon the King and his Councell began to take into their serious considerations, the consequences that might follow so unbridled spirits, and the Lords interested in the Government of those affaires, finding the King adisse-like thereof, considered how to give his Majesty (and his Councell of State) some satisfaction for the time to come, *Aug 1622*. Thereupon it was ordered that none should be suffered to passe into New-England, but such as did take the oaths of Supremacy, and Allegiance; This held sometime, but was omitted till the yeare 1631. till which time, as the daily reports brought over word of their continued misdemeanors, for that at last, I my selfe was called upon (with others) as being the sup-reporter and Author of all that was distollfull: I confesseled O (indeed)

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(indeed) that I had earnestly sought by all meaneas the planting of those parts by those of our own Nation and that for divers weighty considerations approved of by the King and his Councell, but could not expect that so many evills should have hapned thereby, this answer served for the present, but could not wipe away the jealousie that was had of me, though I laboured continually to put off the scandalous opinion of such as daily did endeavour to do me evill offices, which I found with the latest, but was thereupon moved to desire the rest of the Lords that were the principall actors in the businelle, that we might refigne our grand Patent to the King, and passe particular Patents to our selvers, of such parts of the Countrey along the Sea coast as might be sufficient for our owne uses, and such of our private friends, as had affections to works of that nature. To this motion there was a generall assent by the Lords, and a day appointed too, for the conclusion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

The meeting of the Lords for the dividing of the Coast.

The time being come their Lordships had appointed, an act was made for the resignation of the Patent, with the confirmation of our particulars, where the bounds were thus laid out ; Beginning from the Westermost parts of our bounds Eastwards, where the Lord of Manggrave began his limits, and ended the same at the river called Hudsons river, to the Eastward of the river was placed the Duke of Lenox, since Duke of Richmond, to the end of Sixty miles Eastward, next to him was placed the Earle of Carlile, next to him the Lord Edward Gorges,

next to him was settled the Marquess Hamilton, next to him Capteine John Mason ; And lastly my self whose bounds extended from the middest of Merineck to the great River of Sagadebecke being Sixty miles, and so up into the Maine land one hundred and twenty miles.

CHAPTER III.

The Orders that are settled for the Government of my said Province.

Being now seized of what I had travelled for above forty years, together with the expences of many thousand Pounds, and the best time of my age loaden with troubles and vexations from all parts, as you have heard, I will now give you an account in what Order I have settled my affaires in that my Province of Maine with the true forme and manner of the Government, according to the Authority granted me by his Majesties Royal Charter. First, I divided the whole into eight Baronwickes, or Counties, and those againe into Sixteene severall Hundreds, consequently into Parishes and Tithings as People did increase, and the Provinces were inhabited.

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CHAP. IV.

CHAPTER IV.

The manner and forme of the Government I have established for the ordering of the Publique Affaires within my Province of M A I N.

First, in my absence I assigned one for my Lieutenant or Deputy, to whome I adjoyned a Chancellour for the determination of all differences arising between party and party, for *Meum & Tuum*, onely nexte to him I ordain-ed a Treasurer for receipt of the Publique Revenue, to them I added a Marshall for the managing of the Militia, who hath for his Lieutenant a Judge-Marshall, and other Officers to the Marshall Court, where is to be determined all Criminall and Capitall matters, with other misdemeouris or contentions for matters of honour and the like : To these I appointed an Admirall with his Lieutenant or Judge, for the ordering and determining of Maritime Causes, whose Court is onely Capable of what passeth between party and party, concerning Trades and Contracts for Maritime Causes, either within the Province or on the Seas, or in for-reigne parts, so far as concernes the Inhabitants, their Factors or Servants (as is usuall here in *England* : Next I ordered a Master of the Ordnance, whose office is to take charge of all the publique stores belonging to the Militia both for Sea and Land, to thist joyne a Secretary for the publique service of my selfe and Councell, these are the Standing Councillours, to whom is added eight Deputies to be elected by the Free-houlders of the severall Counties, as Councillours for the state of the Country, who are authorized by vertue of their places to sit in any of the aforesaid Courts,

Courts, and to be assistants to the Presidents thereof, and to give their opinions according to justice, &c. That their is no matter of Moment can be determined oft, neither by my selfe, nor by my Lieutenant in my absence, but by the advice and assent of the whole body of the Councell, or the greater part of them, sufficiently called and summoned to the Assembly.

That no Judge or other Minister of State to be allowed of, but by the advice and assent of the said Councell, or the greater part of them, as before.

That no Alienation or sale of Land be made to any, but by their Councell and assent, be it by way of gift for re-ward, or service, or otherwise whatsoeuer.

That no Man to whom there hath bene any Grant past of any Free-hould, shall alienate the same without the assent and license of the said Councell, first had and obtained.

That in case any Law be to be Enacted, or re-pealed, Mony to be levyed, or forces raised for publique defence,

The summons thereof to the severall Bailywicks, or Counties, is to be issyed out in my name, but with the consent of the said Councell, by vertue whereof, power is to be given to the Free-houlders of the said Counties respectively, to elect and choose two of the most worthy within the said County, as Deputies for the whole, to joyne with the Councell for performance of the service, for which they were called to that assembly, all appeals made for any wrong or injustice committed by any the severall officers or any the standing Courts of Justice, or authority of any other persona or persons.

For the better ease of the Inhabitants of the severall Bailywicks or Counties, there is assigned one Lieutenant, and eight Justices, to administer Justice for maintenance of the Publique Peace, according to the Lawes provided ; These Officers and Justices to be chosen and allowed of by my selfe, or any Lieutenant in my absence, with the assent of the said Councell, belonging unto me.

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As for the Constables of the hundreds, Constables of the parishes, with the severall Tything Men of every parish to be chosen by the Lieutenant and Justices of the severall Counties to whom such oathes are to be administered, as by the Councell, and my selfe, or Lieutenant shall be thought fit.

That every hundred shall have two head Constables assigned them, and every parish one Centable and four Tything Men, who shall give account to the Constable of the parish of the demeanour of the Ho'holders within his Tything, and of their severall families; The Constable of the parish shall render the same accompt fairely written to the Constables of the hundred, or some of them, who shall present the same to the Lieutenant and Justices at their next sitting, or before if cause require, and if it be matter within the power of the Lieutenant and Justices to determine of, then to proceed therein according to their said authority, otherwise to commend it to my selfe or my Lieutenant and Councell.

These few particulars I have thought fit to commend (as briefly as I can) unto all whom it may please to take notice thereof, heartily desiring they will not be sparing modestly to censure what they conceive proper to be intended, in that I chose rather to serve such whose wisedome, moderation, and judgements exceed my owne, then passionately or willingly to persist in my private fancy, or to be aggrieved at, or envy their better judgements.

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CHAPTER V.

My answer to some Objections.

BUT hearing that it is objected by many, if there be such hopes of Honour, Profit, and Content in those parts, how comes it to pass that your selfe have not tasted thereof in all this time, having employed so many of your owne servants, as by this discoursse it seemes you have done, and yet nothing returned. As this objection is just, so I hope a reasonable answer will satisfie any reasonable man, whom I desire in the first place to consider, that I began when there was no hopes for the present but of losse, in that I was yet to find a place, and being found, it selfe was in a manner dreadfull to the behoulders, for it seemed but as a desert Wildernesse replete onely with a kind of Savage People, and over-grownne trees. So as I found it no meane matter to procure any to go thither much lesse to reside there; and those I sent knew not how to subsist, but on the provisions I furnished them withall.

Secondly I dealt not as Merchants or Trades-men are wont, seeking onely to make mine owne profit, my ends being to make perfect the through discovery of the Countrey, (wherein I waded so far with the helpe of those that joyned with me) as I opened the way for others, to make their gaine, which hath been the meanes to encourage their followers to prosecute it to their advantage. Lastly I desire all that have estates here in England to remember, if they never come neare their People, to take accounts of their endcaours what they gaine by those courses.

Besides, when there is no settled Government or ordinary course of justice, which way is left to punish offenders or mispenders of their masters good, do not servant, nay-
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Sons the like in these parts, and are there not many that mispend the estates their Fathers left them, yet I have not sped so ill (I thank my God for it) but I have an house and home there ; and some necessary meaneas of profit by my Saw-Mills and Corne-Mills, besides some Annuall receipts sufficient to lay a foundation for greater matters, now the Government is Established.

Let not therefore my evill fortunes or hinderances be a
discouragement to any, seeing there are so many presidents
of the happy success of those that are their owne Stewards
and disposers of their owne affaires in those parts, nay
such as I have sent over at my owne charge at first, are
now able to live and maintaine themselves with plenty and
reputation; So, as to doubt of well doing, for that a
other hath not prospered, or to be abuited by those he
trusted, is to despaire without a cause, and to loose himselfe
without tryall. Thus much I presume will clear the ob-
jection made by my example, and give comfort and courage
to the industrious to follow the presidents of those more
able to act their owne parts, than I have beeene for causes
spoken of.

CHAPTER VI.

The benefits that forreigne Nations have made by Plantation.

NOW I will onely remember some of the benefits that may arise by Plantations, and will begin with those Princes, our Neighbours, who have laid the way before us ; but to speake of all the goods that may ensue, Plantations is a subject too large for my intention at this time, who do strive for brevity. By some of those Plantations made by our Neighbours, we see what greatnesse it hath brought them to, that have undertaken the same, as namely

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namely the King of Spain and Portugall, the one settling himselfe in the parts of America, called the West Indies, the other situate in Brazil, the Southern part of the same Continent, and that part peopled in the infancy of that Plantation, as well with base and banished persones, as other noble and generous spirites, yet the successe thereof hath answered their expectation. Besides, we have seene what great riches were drawne by the Portugalls, by meanes of their severall plantations, in the East-Indies, out of those vast and mighty Princes Territories, that filled the whole World with Spices, and other Aromaticke Drugges, and excellents rare curiosities not vulgarly knowne to forreigne and former Ages in these Northerly parts of the World.

Those Rarities and Rich Commodities, invited some of our Nation to dive into farther search how we might partake thereof, without the favour of forreigne Princes, and having, after the way was once opened by private Adventurers, and some relish had of the profits that might arise by those imployments, the Adventurers, Merchants, and others, noble spirits combined together to make it a more publique busynesse, worthy the honour of this Nation, and reputation of the Undertakers, who having amasled a stock of many hundred thousand, spared so far into it, that the trade so began and continues to this present day, though not agreeable to the common hopes conceived therof, but had the ground beinge laid as was advised, as had growne to a far greater certainty than now it is like to have.

But the *Hollanders* better experiented in Martiall Affairs, were taught to know there is a difference betwenee having gotten a trade and keeping it, that there is no safety in depending upon the will of another, when it is possible to secure themselves of what they had in possession, this made them farthre where they found it convenient, and so to settle the forme of their Government, and course of Trade upon such a foundation, as should promise continuall growth without instrucion, upon change of humour of those they traded with, if left to to their mercelle discretion.

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That by the same course they are like in short time to out our Nation of shae little trade let us, who I could wish would yet in season seek how to settle a better foundation in such other places (as if I be not deceived) it is possible they may, thereby, not only make good their present proffits, but advance it to a far greater, and make their attempts more honourable and more safe than now they are.

But seeing I am not able to perswade men of better judgement how to manage their practicall affaires, it shall content me to set out my opinion of the excellent use that may be made of those Plantations we have now on foot, especially that of New-England.

CHAPTER VII.

AS for those in the Islands of the Virginians, it is apparent they may be made of excellent use, if handled as they ought to be, both for the present and future, whereof I will speak no more, because so well known already: That of *Virginia* might very well brag of it selfe, if the Planters did but endeavour to settle some Plantations further up into the Maine, and to travaille in raising such Commodities as that Clime will afford for Trade and Commerce with their Neighbours and such of our owne Nation, as want what they have. For if I be not deceived, that Clime will afford both Wines of severall natures, Flax, Hemp, Pitch, and Tarre, if not Sugars, and Cottons, for it cannot but be as proper for any of those commodities at any other country lying in the same Clime. But these particulars depend upon the wisdome of the Governours, and industry of the inhabitants, to whom I commend the farther consideration and execution thereof as time and opportunity will give leave, not doubting but if they follow

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the Sunnes setting, they will meet with better things than are yet spoken of, if they be sought for.

As for that of *New-England*, where I am chiefly interested, by reason of the time and meanes I have spent in the prosecution of that businesse, it is easie to be observed (partly by what I have said) what Commodities may be raised out of those Climes, and how miraculously it hath succeeded, and we may justly conclude it hath been brought to what it is, by the speciall Grace of *G O D* alone, the more to make illustration by the manifestation of his powerfull operation, in effecting for us what we could not expect from his Divine Goodnesse.

At our first discovery of those coasts, we found it very populous, the inhabitants stout and ware-like; the Country plentifull in graine and other fruits and rootes, besides Deere of all sorts, and other Animals for foode, with plenty of Fish and Foule for their sustentation; so that they could not say (according to the manner of their living) they wanted any thing Nature did require.

As for their civill government, that part of the Country we first seated in, seemed to be Monarchicall by the name and title of a *Bashaba*, his extent was large, and had under him many great Subjects, such as were *A'lecanry* with them to the Warre, some thousand some fifteen hundred Bow-Men, some more others leffe, these they called *Sagamores*. This *Bashaba* had many enemis, especially thos to the East and North-East, whome they called *Tarentines*, those to the West and South-West, were called *Sockbigones*, but the *Tarentines* were counted a more war-like and hardy People, and had indeed the least opportunity to make their attempts upon them, by reason of the conveniency and opportunity of the Rivers and Sea, which afforded a speedy passage into the *Bashabae* Country, which was called *Moasham*, and that part of the Country which lay between the *Sockbigone* Country and *Moasham* was called *Apistama*: The *Massachisans* and *Bashabae* were sometimes Friends and sometimes Enemies as it fell out, but the *Bashaba* and his People seemed to be of some eminence above the rest,

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left, in all that part of the Continent; his owne chiefe abode was not far from Pemaquid, but the Warre growing more and more violent between the *Bashaba* and the *Tarentines*, who (as is feigned) presumed upon the hopes they had to be favoured of the French that were seated in Canada, their next neighbours, the *Tarentines* surprised the *Bashaba*, and slew him and all his People near about him, carrying away his Women, and such other matters as they thought of value; after his death the publique busynesse running to confusion for want of an head, the rest of his great Sagamores fell at variance among themselves, spoiled and destroyed each others people and provision, and famine took hould of many, which was seconded by a great and generall plague, which so violently rained for three yeares together, that in a manner the greater part of that Land was left deserte without any to disturb or appease our free and peaceable possession thereof, from whence we may justly conclude, that GOD made the way to effect his work according to the time he had assigned for laying the foundation thereof. In all which there is to be noted, the next of the Plantations before spoken of, were not performed but by Warre and Slaughter, and some of them with Murther of so many millions of the Natives, as it is horror to be spoken of, especially being done by the hands of Christians, who alone of all People in the World profess the gaining of all Sonles to GOD onely by preaching the Gospell of CHRIST JESVS our Sole Redeemer, and all this done, as being presented, persecuted, not persecuting; but let us be silent and confess, that that is best done that GOD doth himselfe, and next we must know, that what he suffers to be done, is not for us rashly to censure, but to give him the Glory for all, whose will we desire may be done hereon at, &c.

Yet I trust we may be humbly bold to believe that when God manifesteth his assistance unto his people, he gives them cause to believe he will not leave them till they leave him.

CHAP. VIII.

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CHAPTER VIII.

The benefits already received, and what Time and Industry may produce.

AS for the benefit which may arise by such Plantations, especially those our Nation is in travaile with at present, first we find by daily experience what numbers of shipping and Mariners are employed thereby. Next how many thousands of the subjects are transported into those parts, that otherwise might have sealed themselves under foreigne States to the prejudice and hinderance of our owne Manufacturers said overthrow of that kind of trade, whereas by planting where they do, that is not only prevented, but new Trades impossiblly to be raised. Further, it prevents our neighbours from occupying those territories that so diligently (according to their powers) sought to possesse themselves thereof, who by that meanes might easily (as it were) besiege us on all sides, that we should neither be Southward, nor follow our fishing Craft in New-Found-Land; or upon those coasts, but by their permission.

But the same advantage by means of those Plantations lyes now in our power, if the King shall have occasion to make use thereof; besides so large a continent abounding with so many excellent Lakes, of so mighty exten^{sion}, from whence issue so many rivers, such variable kinds of soile, rich in fructification of all manner of seeds or graine, so likely to abound in mineralls of all sorte, and other rich gasne of commodities not yet to be known, besides Furs of several kinds, both usefull and Merchantable, proper for foreigne Markets.

CHAPTER IX.

Shewing more particularly the honor, content, and profit of those undertakings.

TO descend from those generall to more particulars, what can be more pleasing to a generous nature then to be excercised in doing publique good. Especially when his labour and industry tends to the private good and reputation of himselfe and posterity and what monument so durable, as erecting of Houses, Villages, and Townes; and what more Pious then advancing of Christian Religion amongst People, who have not known the excellency thereof, but seeing worke of Piety and publique good, are in this age rather commended by all, then executed by any; let us come a little nearer to that which all harken unto, and that forsooth is profit.

Be it so, art thou a Labourer, that desirest to take paines for the maintenance of thy selfe, the imployments in Plantations gives thee not onely extraordinary wages, but opportunity to build some House or Cottage, and a proportion of Land agreeable to thy fortunes to set thy selfe, when either lamenesse or other infirmities seize on thee, hast thou a Wife and a Family, by plantation thou buldest, incloseth, and dost labour to live, and enjoy the fruits thereof with plenty, multiplying thy little meanees for thy Childrens good when thou art no more.

But art thou of a greater fortune and more gloriously spirited, I have coulde thee before what thou mayst be assured of, whereby it may appeare thou shal not want meanees nor opportunity to exercise the excellency of thine own justice, and ingenuity to govern and act the best things, whether it be for thy selfe or such as live under thee, or have

have their dependency, or hopes of happiness upon thy worth, and vertus as their cheifes; neither are these parts of the Worlde vido of opportunity to make a further discovery into the vast Territories, that promiseth so much hopes of honour and profits (formerly spoken of) to be raised to posterity by the meanees and opportunity of those great and goodly Lakes and Rivers, which invite all that are of brave Spirits to seeke the extent of them. Especially since it is already known that some of these Lakes containe fifty or sixty leagues in length, some one hundred, some two hundred, others four or five hundred, the greatest abounding in multitude of Islands fit for habitation the land on both sides, especially to the Southward fertile, and pleasant, being between the degrees of forty four and forty five of latitude, and to the west of these Lakes that are now knowne, they passe by a maine River to another Sea, or Lake; which is conceived to disembogue into the South-Seas, where the Savages report, that they have a Trade with a Nation, that comes once a yeare unto them with great ships, and brings shooes and buskins, kettles, and hatchets, and the like, which they barter for Skinnes, and Furs of all kinde. The people being cloathed with long robes, their heads bald or shaven, so as it is conceived they must be Catayans or Chinawaines whatsoever they be, were the strength of my body and meanees answerable to my heart, I would undertake the discovery of the uttermost extent thereof and whosoeuer shall effect the same, shall both sturnize his vertues, and make happy such as will endeavour to partake thereof.

But I end and leave all to him, who is the onely author of all Goodnesse, and knowes best his owne time to bring his will to be made manifest, and appoints his instruments for the accomplishing thereof, to whose pleasure it becomes every one of us to submit our selves, as to that mighty G O D, and Great and Gracious L O R D, to whome all G L O R Y doth belong.

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